CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28490—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th July
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3926	600	P. Harris	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4039	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
				Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	3970	500	C. F. Preston	10th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
B.I. CATHAY	3983	700	A. Symons	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th ,,

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th July.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	13th Augt.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th ,,
ROHILLA	3387	700		10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 20, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	29th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 16, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,000	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplies at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
July 21, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th August, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent.
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. Young	3887	22nd July.
ASIA	J. Laird	3569	6th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 18th, 1891.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on the 28th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on the 22nd July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. ASTREA are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON and ANTWERP, and she is discharging in VICTORIA DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for Countersignature and to remove their cargo without delay. All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLERK, before removal from Dock premises, and all claims must be presented before the Vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

Apply to

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS,
Care of CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS
6, Apollo Street, Fort.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

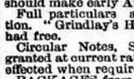
PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission,* and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

BURGUNDIES.

OUR Stocks of these are of excellent quality, and deserve especial attention. Our Beaune has a considerable reputation as a sound, generous Wine of good quality; Wine of similar character being only obtainable at a much higher rate.

BURGUNDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN (1881)—This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous	Bottles	33 0	37 0
Do. do.	½ ,,	17 8	19 8
POMMARD—This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	,,	24 0	27 0
Do. do.	½ ,,	13 0	14 8
MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma	,,	24 0	27 0
Do.	½ ,,	13 0	14 8
BEAUNE (1884)—A generous, full-bodied Wine, in great repute	,,	20 0	22 0
Do.	½ ,,	11 0	12 0
CHABLIS (1884)—A favourite White Dinner Wine	,,	20 0	22 0
Do.	½ ,,	11 0	12 0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

RICH SPARKLING RED	Bottles	40 0	45 0
Do. do.	½ ,,	23 0	26 0

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AN INVALUABLE REFERENCE-BOOK FOR MEDICAL MEN.

JUST PUBLISHED.
NEW (1891) EDITION OF
THE PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPOEIA.

A SYNOPSIS of the more Recent Remedies, Official and Unofficial, with a Therapeutic Index and a Review of the B. P. Additions, 1890. By a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND RE-WRITTEN.
Pages 450.
LIMP ROAN, POCKET SIZE, Rs. 2-8.

THE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" (April 25, 1891) says:—"The Second Edition of this useful and compact little book has been brought up to date, and includes the drugs added to the B. P. in 1890, as well as a large number of new unofficial substances. Its primary purpose is implied in the name PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPŒIA. It gives a short account of all the important old and new drugs, along with full information as to the newest and best forms of administering and prescribing them. In addition, there is a copious therapeutic index, besides short chapters on urine-testing, hypodermic medication, and pills. Although primarily intended for Medical men practising in India, it is calculated to be of service to Practitioners in all parts of the World."

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.
Price: Bottles, Rs. 35; Half-bottles, Rs. 19 per doz.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Per doz. Quarts, cash Rs. 11; credit Rs. 12-8.
,, Pints, ,, Rs. 6-4; ,, Rs. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
26½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THE above FIRM stand SECOND in the Official Returns of Brandy exported by over 200 Cognac Firms during the year 1890, which proves conclusively that their Brandy is well-known all over the World. Sold by all Wine Dealers.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.
The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.
For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની મુ૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS for Monsoon Wear, Best Wove Flannel, Natural Wool Tropical Flannel, Silk and Wool, all thoroughly Shrunk.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING, FIT GUARANTEED.

		Rs. a.
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS— Plain and Fancy	Each	6 8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— White for Tennis	,,	7 8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours	,,	7 8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— White or Cream for Tennis	,,	8 8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours, Beautifully Soft	,,	8 8
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS— Latest Patterns	,,	8 8
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS— Cricketing or Tennis	,,	8 8
SLEEPING SUITS— Made from the above	from per suit	10 8

THORPE & CO, {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 23RD JULY.

"THE TOURISTS"

In their unique and unrivalled Drawing Room Entertainment of

MAGIC AND CLAIRVOYANCE

BY

PROF. LEOPOLD,

KING OF CONJURORS,

Late of Gaiety Theatre, Paris, and Crystal Palace.

PRICES of ADMISSION.—Boxes, Rs. 12. Reserved Seats, Rs. 4. First, Rs. 3. Second, Rs. 2. Third, Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors half prices to Second and Third Seats only.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, 22ND JULY 1891.

Morning Session.....11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Afternoon do. .....4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Evening do. .....8-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

FRIDAY, 24TH JULY, 1891.

The AFTERNOON SESSION will be RESERVED for MEMBERS of the BYCULLA, YACHT, and BOMBAY CLUBS, and also of the Bombay and LADIES' GYMKHANAS.

Admission, by presentation of Member's Card. Re. 1 will be charged for the use of Gentlemen's Skates, and 8 annas for Ladies' Skates.

NUGENT AND CO.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CLAN FORBES," ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th July, 1891.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1891, at 5-45 P. M.

T. W. C. LEATHEM, Honorary Secretary.

In the matter of the estate of FRANK CRAWSHAW, late of Bombay European inhabitant, a TYRE SMITH in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of the said deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 5th day of March, 1891, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits with the Will annexed were granted on the 17th day of June, 1891, by the High Court at Bombay, to Mr. Peter Byrne, the Attorney of ANNE SCHOFIELD (wife of John James Schofield) the Executrix named in the Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to Messrs. ROUGHTON and BYRNE, Solicitors for the Administrator at their office, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 22nd day of August, 1891, at the expiration of which time the administrator will hand over the residue of the property and credits to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the said estate of the said deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay the debts or hand over such property to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne at their said office.—Dated this 21st day of July, 1891.

ROUGHTON AND BYRNE, Solicitors, High Court.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,

170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs.	4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	"	3	12 "
COQUETAS	"	3	8 "

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs.	4	0 Per 100
" 2	"	3	12 "
" 3	"	3	8 "

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

"BEACONSFIELDS."

Nos. 1 and 2.

Specially made to my order of thoroughly matured and selected SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

MALTA CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"

Rs. 11 per box of 100.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.

IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN BOXES OF 50 AND 100 EACH.

REAL BURMAHS.

"MOUNG LOOS"

Rs. 2-8 per 100.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received on customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD, Acting Manager.

5 Rampart Row, W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO OF THE "S S. KING ARTHUR."

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd July, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, by order of the Agents of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, and on account of the concerned, damaged cargo of the s. s. King Arthur, consisting of bags of grain of sorts flour and other cargo.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF WASTE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld, and on account and at the risk of Ebrahimjee Jalalbhai, at the Company's Mill, at Chinchpoogly.

About 9,490 lbs. of bad cops.

A deposit of Rs. 250 will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF OILMANSTORES, PROVISION, &c., AT CHUCKLA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY next, the 24th inst., and the following days (except Sunday and Monday) at 1 p. m. each day., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chuckla Street by order of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim and others, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Esoofally Sumsoodeen and Co.

The whole of their stock-in-trade consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's and J. T. Morton's jams and jellies, preserved fruits, fishes, soups, pickles, vinegar, sauces, vegetables, syrups, flavouring essences, Huntley and Palmer's and Peek Frean's biscuits, candles, tobacco, patent medicine, lavendar water, soaps, chemical food, toilet powder, comfits, cash-boxes, carriage lamps, kerosine oil stores, glass knobs, plateslalvers, Lumsden's account books, velvets, safe, scale, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood substantial-made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a nearly new foot-sewing machine, iron safe on stand, handsome clocks, fish aquarium on stand with gold fishes, rich China and Japanese table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings, Persian carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, canary bird, sweet-toned square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, large size cooking stove with utensils, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of D. BLACK, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 22, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece-goods, twist, &c.—

13 bales grey shirtings,
2 bales grey dhoties
2 cases Turkey red piece-goods.
2 cases white mulls and nainsooks.
3 cases white shirtings.
9 " " jacconets.
4 " coloured lady's cloth.
40 casks stout in pints
30 cases Pilsener Beer in pints and quarts.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 22, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Javerbai, widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of Mancharam Pitamberdass, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with its appurtenances, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, on the east side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the south by the house of Balcrustna Dwarkajee, on or towards the north by the Temple of Shri Ramjee or Thacoorwar Temple, on or towards the east by the property of Hurry Bhow Ram Bhow, and on or towards the west by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 67, New No. 667, old Survey No. 423, new Survey No. 351, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C. Nos. 4235, 4286, 4287 and 4288, Street Nos. 493, 495, and 497, and the same are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Javerbai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, Solicitors for the said Javerbai, or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF A VILLAGE KNOWN AS THE VILLAGE OF KEROLE.

Under instructions from Her Highness Kama Bai Saheb Raje Shirke, daughter of His Highness Malhar Rao, the late Gaikwar of Baroda, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Dhanbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Nusservanjee Cama, and by virtue of the power contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 14th day of April, 1886, and a deed of further charge, dated 3rd day of September, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August, 1891, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following village of Kerole:—

All that village or plot of ground situate in the district of Trombay, in the Talooka of Salsette, Zillah Tannah, in the registration district of Tannah, commonly known as the village of Kerole, containing by admeasurement six hundred and forty-eight acres, two roods and thirty six poles being the aggregate measurement of divers descriptions of land, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the parts of the villages of Ghaut and Kooper, on the west by the portions of the villages of Cocria, Assumpay, and Chandoorlee, on the north by the village of Powal, and on the south by the unoccupied Government swamp grounds, together with all bungalows, houses, outhouses, buildings commons, yards, gardens, compounds, gullies, walls, wells, bael fruit and other trees, shrubs, sapplings, mounds, woods, underwoods, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire, Solicitor to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, July 22, 1891.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO

EWART LATHAM & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 219, High Holborn, LONDON.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for pay ment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm, Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 607,229
REST ..... " 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP ..... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND ..... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN, Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN, Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN, Manager.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectua
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERL

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Execution of Dharma Dewjee, County Jail, 7 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Rugby Football, on Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Steamers Kt. of St. John, Charles Tower, and Indramayo, from Cardiff; and Swordsman (s), Zanzibar.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee to-day at 5 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Inchlonga left the dock on Monday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Forbes and King Arthur entered and the s. s. Alboin and Drachenfels left the dock yesterday.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam Library will be held at the Library room on Saturday.

A TRANSFER.—Assistant-Surgeon Rustomjee Jamsetjee Kapadia has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Shikarpur during the absence of Surgeon Arnim on privilege leave.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mahomed Nancey, living at Pedder Road, reports to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain and a diamond ring, collectively valued at Rs. 500, from a cupboard in his bedroom on the 12th inst. His suspicion rests on one of his servants.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.—The execution on Dharma Dewjee, upon whom capital sentence was passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran at the last Criminal Sessions for murdering his mistress Sonoo and her paramour at Mahim, will take place this morning at the Common Jail.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a game on the Cooperage ground this evening, commencing at 5-30 prompt. The following are the teams :—*Colors*: Lidbetter, Walpole, Fischer, Gunner Smith, Parsons, Merryweather, Ross, Symes, Owen, Truefitt, Fairless, Anderson, Brurley, Schofield, Watling, and F. Waller. *White*: McCausland, Reid, H. H. Tudor, S. V. Paul, LaTouche, Tudor Tudor, Bell, Dobbin, Waters, Clark, Tucker, Joyce, and four gunners. The match Civil *vs.* Military will be played at 5-30 on Friday next, 24th instant.

THE NORTH QUEENSLAND MARINE INSURANCE Company, of which Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. are the Bombay agents, has issued a handsome advertisement sheet in the form of a map of North Queensland. This, which we take to be as accurate as an ordnance map can possibly be, gives not only the physical features but the political and mineral. The various railway lines and steam-boat routes are marked with distinctness. The map, which is the production of Mr. W. E. Smith, lithographer of Sydney, is an excellent specimen of colonial printing.

MR. G. GOCULDASS TEJPAL.—A correspondent writes : —"There was a great rejoicing at the house of Seth Govurdhundas Goculdas Tejpal on Tuesday, the 21st inst., in honour of the birth of a son. As this auspicious event happens in the family after a very long time, it brings unusual joy. The students of all the indigenous schools in the Fort were given sweetmeats and books. The students of the Gooculdas Tejpal Anglo-Vernacular School, Seminary Girls' School, and Sansorit Seminary were also given sweetmeats. Many of the poor received a large amount of alms."

CONJURING ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GAIETY.—At this dull season of the year, when public entertainments are so few, the Bombay public will no doubt hail with delight the news that Professor Leopold, the French "King of Conjurors," who has just arrived in India, proposes inaugurating his tour through this country by appearing for one night at the Gaiety Theatre to-morrow. The Professor comes with excellent credentials, and the programme he intends submitting includes many items which, we are quite sure, are new to Bombay and different from the ordinary sleight-of-hand tricks performed by most conjurors. Though the announcement is so short, the fact that he can only give one performance in Bombay should draw a good audience to the Gaiety to-morrow evening.

A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

YESTERDAY morning at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, P. Maneckjee sued Aspandiar Kaikhosro Irani to recover from him the sum of Rs. 1,390-101, being damages sustained by the plaintiff on account of the defendant failing to take delivery of certain Government 4 per cent. papers which he had agreed to buy from the plaintiff and which were deliverable on the 2nd of March last. Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, High Court pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the defendant, submitted that the contracts entered into by the parties were wagering or *satta* transactions, and therefore the contracts were null and void. Mr. Kirkpatrick also denied the damages and asked his honour to dismiss the suit with costs.

Mr. Rustomjee Patel, on behalf of the plaintiff, led evidence to show that the defendant had deposited Government papers of the value of Rs. 5,000 with the Bank of Bombay to assure the plaintiff that on the due date the notes which he had agreed to buy would be taken delivery of by that Bank on retaining that sum as margin money. The defendant subsequently changed his mind and the notes were resold by the defendant's consent, and the defendant not only promised to pay the difference, but actually wrote a letter to the Bank on the 5th of March for the payment of the money to the plaintiff. The defendant, however, the next day countermanded the order.

Mr. Rustomjee, after citing several sections bearing on the case, said that the evidence submitted by him had established his case, and he therefore asked his honour to give a judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

His honour gave a decree for Rs. 1,296-14, and ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff Rs. 51 as professional costs.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the steamer Vulcan in the Victoria Dock this evening, at 7-30 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE Egyptian Legislative Council has closed after (the *Times* correspondent says) the most important session that has been held since its creation by Lord Dufferin in 1884. The Council has approved the following measures sent by the Council of Ministers for its consideration :—First, give the police more power for the investigation of crime. Second, suppressing vagabondage and the able-bodied beggars who are daily increasing the supply of material for criminal classes. Third, regulating by licence the carrying of arms, which facilitates brigandage. Fourth, enforcing work and discipline upon prisoners. Fifth, abolishing the system of many judges sitting together in cases of small importance, thus utilising their services to greater advantage. Sixth, enforcing the execution of sentences and ensuring celerity in criminal justice.

A VERY curious and untoward accident has just befallen the New Oriental Bank at Zanzibar, says the *Glasgow Herald*. It appears that there is a peculiar fever in that island which is frequently fatal to new arrivals, but which is innocuous if the latter get through the first year either with or without an attack. No one seems to be able to tell the conditions which enable a man to resist it most successfully. Sometimes men who are weak constitutionally recover, while strong men are struck down; but scarcely any one ever dies from it after the first year. The New Oriental Bank has three Europeans in their branch in Zanzibar—a manager, an accountant, and a junior accountant. Mr. Harrower, the manager, first contracted the fever and died almost suddenly; immediately after, Mr. Douglas, the accountant, was seized, and died with equal suddenness, leaving the whole business of the branch in charge of Mr. Rennie, the junior accountant, who was barely of age. Within a fortnight of the deaths of his superior, he, too, was taken ill, and, handing over charge to a native clerk, he went on board a telegraph vessel in the harbour, thinking he was more likely to recover there. But in two days he was dead also. The bank premises are in no way unhealthy. For nearly a month the bank was in the sole charge of natives, but by that time, one gentleman was sent from Hongkong, another on his way home from Australia was stopped at Aden and sent back, and a third was despatched from Bombay.

"BEFORE you marry have where to tarry." And when you have secured a house buy some SAPOLIO to keep it clean. Everybody praises it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A THAKORE'S COMPLAINT AGAINST HIS MOTHER.

IN THE MATTER OF MAHARANA SHRI RUNMULSINGJEE BHUGWANSINJEE, THAKORE OF SANUND.

THIS was an argument of a rule *nisi* granted by Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons on the 12th March last, calling for the records and proceedings in the matter of certain decrees passed against the Thakore of Sanund. Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah, appeared for the decree-holders to show cause against the rule; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the Thakore in support of the rule.

It appears that the Thakore had presented four petitions to the High Court under its extraordinary appellate jurisdiction, praying that certain decrees passed by the first-class subordinate judge of Ahmedabad at the instance of alleged creditors of his estate during the administration of his taluka by his mother, Bai Shri Roopalibai, in the time of his minority, might be quashed. The Thakore charged the administratrix with having grossly mismanaged and wasted the estate during his minority and while she was administering it as trustee for him, and with having illegally borrowed moneys on the security of the estate and collusively allowed decrees to be passed in respect of such moneys on pretended references and awards within a few days of the Thakore's attaining majority and of the termination of her period of management. The ground on which the decrees were sought to be quashed was that they had been passed in suits without the Thakore being represented by a guardian *ad li'em*, as required by section 443 of the Civil Procedure Code, as amended by section 53 of Act VIII. of 1890.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, held that the decrees were passed without jurisdiction and illegally, the minor not having been represented by a guardian *ad litem* appointed as required by law. The decrees, which in the aggregate amounted to Rs. 70,000, were accordingly set aside and quashed.

THE SULLAGE WATER TAX IN AHMEDABAD.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* NATHU HIRACHUND.

This was a report of the proceedings of Mr Lullobhoy Amrutlal, honorary second-class magistrate of Ahmedabad, who, on the 1st April last, convicted the accused of having refused to pay one rupee on account of the arrears of the sullage water-tax for the year 1889-90, under section 84 of Bombay Act VI. of 1873 and ordered that annas eight only should be levied for the tax, as the income of the accused was deemed to be below Rs. 200.

Mr. C. E. Frost, district magistrate of Ahmedabad, in reporting the matter to the High Court, stated that the accused sent petitions within the time allowed, representing that his income was less than Rs. 200. The managing committee made the necessary enquiries and informed him that they were satisfied that the income was not less than Rs. 200, and that, therefore, he was rightly taxed. The accused in his petition admitted that he received Rs.171 as salary per annum; and as he had got a house worth Rs. 1,500, the rental value of which may be assumed at Rs. 30, and as his wife earned something, it was reasonable to assume the income at Rs. 200. Besides the accused, though asked, did not produce any account book. From these circumstances, Mr. Frost was of opinion that the income of the accused was not less than Rs. 200, and that the order of the honorary magistrate reducing the original tax of one rupee to annas eight might be reversed, and the court were asked to restore the tax to its original assessment.

In another and similar case, Imperatrix *vs.* Fatehchund Jotta, Mr. Frost made similar representations to the court.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the matter, said :—It appears from the bluebook of the Ahmedabad Municipality that cess-rates for the removal of sullage water, as sanctioned by Government in the resolution No. 1886, dated the 1st June, 1888, are in force at Ahmedabad. There is no question before us regarding the legality of this cess, and in the argument we assumed it to be legal. The question before us is whether the trying magistrate adjudicating, under section 84 of the Bombay District Municipal Act VI. of 1873, as amended by Bombay Act II. of 1884, in a prosecution of a cess-payer by the Municipality for recovery of arrears of the cess, was right in inquiring into and determining whether the amount of cess claimed by the Municipality was proper, or whether it was too high. The district magistrate has referred these cases to this court, being of opinion that such inquiry and decision were beyond the magistrate's province. It appears from the rules that this cess is imposed on families. The amount varies from Rs. 24 in class A to Re. 1 in class F, according to the earnings of the family. Classes A, E and G are families earning more than Rs. 10,000 a year, and class F are families earning under Rs. 200 a year. It is a further description of all these classes, A to F, that they are families "having no khalkuwas, but possessing khalkundies or preferring to keep tubs for their exclusive use." "Families earning as classified above and having no khalkuwas or khalkundies, and not preferring to keep tubs in their houses for their exclusive use to throw sullage water out of their houses into tubs put in streets by the Municipality, to pay half of the above rates." It has already been determined by this court on previous references in these cases, that it is the duty of the magistrate under section 84 to determine whether the family prosecuted comes under this further description, which is essential to liability. In the present case it has been urged for the Municipality that it was not the duty of the Magistrate in a contested case to determine that part of the liability which depends on the amount of earnings, but to accept the claim made by the prosecuting municipality as conclusive proof of what the family earns. I am of opinion that this distinction cannot be sustained. The prosecution cannot succeed, unless the whole liability as made up by the two parts of the description of the class, is proved or admitted. There is no provision in either the Acts or the rules that the claim or certificate of the Municipality is to be accepted as proof of the amount of earnings. If the Legislature had so intended, it would have expressed its intention in appropriate language, as has been done in Bombay Act 5 of 1879, section 149, and by the Governor General in Council in Act I of 1890, section 3. Again, it has been contended that the valuation of earnings made by the Municipality was meant to be final and beyond dispute in the Magistrate's court, because neither the Acts nor the rules contain any provision for objection or appeal by the cess-payer, as there is in the city of Bombay, where Bombay Act III of 1888, sections 217 to 219, makes all clear and confers finality on the decision in appeal. The same procedure was adverted to in Manessurdass and another *vs.* the Collector and Municipal Commissioner of Chupra (I. L. R. I. Cal. 409). The absence of any such arrangements at Ahmedabad seems to me to leave the whole decision about disputed liability in the magistrate's hands. In fact, there is no other competent authority. It is said that a committee of the Municipality does hear objections, and this practice commends itself as reasonable in the absence of any definite provision by by-law or otherwise; but this voluntary action cannot affect the jurisdiction of the magistrate conferred by statute. For these reasons I am of opinion that we ought not to interfere with the magistrate's decisions.

Mr. Justice Parsons, who concurred, said :—The cess in question, which I assume has been legally imposed as a tax in the town of Ahmedabad, is payable at varying rates according to the amount of the earnings of a family and its possessing khalkuwas or khalkundies. Neither in the Bombay District Municipal Acts of 1873 and 1884, nor in the by-laws framed thereunder, is there any machinery provided by which the amount of the earnings of a family or the question of its possession of khalkuwas or khalkundies can be determined by the municipal authorities, nor is there any mode provided by which a person assessed to pay the cess in question at a certain rate, can contest that assessment before a municipal or other civil authority. Moreover, no power is given to the Municipality itself to collect the cess. In order to recover arrears of the cess it is enacted in section 84 of the Act that the Municipality may lay an information before a magistrate. It is obvious, therefore, that the magistrate before whom the information is laid must, before he makes an order enforcing payment, satisfy himself that the information is a just one on the merits, and that the person informed against is liable to pay the amount sought to be recovered from him. He can only order payment of what is proved to be actually and legally due. This was the ruling of this Court in reference to No. 138 of 1890 (the Municipality of Ahmedabad *vs.* Jamna Punja and others) decided on the 29th January 1891. In that case the magistrate had passed an order without enquiring into the question of possession of khalkundies which was in dispute, and upon the decision of which the amount of cess recoverable depended. We directed him to so enquire. Here the magistrate has enquired into the amount of the earnings of the family, that is, into a question upon which the amount of cess recoverable depends. I am of opinion that he was perfectly right in so doing. The enquiry was one held with jurisdiction to enable him to ascertain the extent of the legal liability of the person informed against. I concur, therefore, in declining to interfere and in returning the papers in these references.

THE BOMBAY BUILDING BY-LAWS.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices on Monday afternoon, when the debate on the draft Building By-Laws was resumed. Mr. George Cotton, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were :—Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, E. B. Carrol, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Ragunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Laiji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, R. Gilbert, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A Masonachie, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Bharbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Rahimtoola Khairaz, Rahimtoola Mohamed Sayani, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

The Corporation first considered section 13, the approval of which had been moved at previous meeting by Colonel Wilson and seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani. The section ran as follows :—"Every person who shall erect a new masonry-walled public building or a new masonry-walled building of the warehouse class shall construct every external wall and every party-wall of such building in accordance with the following rules; and in every case the thickness prescribed shall be the minimum thickness of which any such wall may be constructed and the several rules shall apply only to walls built of brick masonry. (*a*) Where the wall does not exceed fifteen feet in height (whatever is its length), it shall be fourteen inches thick. (*b*) Where the wall exceeds fifteen feet, but does not exceed twenty-five feet in height, it shall be eighteen and a-half inches thick. (*c*) Where the wall exceeds twenty-five feet, but does not exceed thirty feet in height, it shall be of the thickness following :—If the wall does not exceed forty-five feet in length, it shall be eighteen and a-half inches thick. If the wall exceeds forty-five feet in length, it shall be twenty-four inches thick. (*d*) Where the wall exceeds thirty feet, but does not exceed forty feet in height, it shall be of the thickness following :—If the wall does not exceed thirty feet in length, it shall be eighteen and a-half inches thick. If the wall exceeds thirty feet, but does not exceed sixty feet in length, it shall be twenty-four inches thick. If the wall exceeds sixty feet in length, it shall be twenty-eight and a-half inches thick. (*e*) Where the wall exceeds forty feet, but does not exceed sixty feet in length, it shall be of the thickness following :—If the wall does not exceed in length thirty-five feet, it shall be twenty-four inches thick. If the wall exceeds thirty-five feet, but does not exceed fifty feet in length, it shall be twenty-eight and a-half inches thick. If the wall exceeds fifty feet in length, it shall be thirty-three and a-half inches thick. (*f*) Where the wall exceeds fifty feet, but does not exceed sixty feet in length, it shall be of the thickness following :—If the wall does not exceed in length thirty-five feet, it shall be twenty-four inches thick. If the wall exceeds thirty-five feet, but does not exceed fifty feet in length, it shall be twenty-eight and a-half inches thick. If the wall exceeds fifty feet in length, it shall be thirty-three and a-half inches thick. (*g*) Where the wall exceeds seventy feet, but does not exceed seventy feet in height, it shall be of the thickness following :—If the wall does not exceed thirty feet in length, it shall be twenty-four inches thick. If the wall exceeds thirty feet, but does not exceed forty-five feet in length, it shall be twenty-eight and a-half inches thick. If the wall exceeds forty-five feet in length, it shall be thirty-three and a-half inches thick. (*h*) Where the wall exceeds seventy feet in height, it shall in each case be of such thickness as shall be specially prescribed by the Commissioner in that behalf."

Mr. James Morris, who represented Mr. David Gostling at the meeting on Monday, made what appeared to be a number of technical alterations.

Mr. Jagmohandas Vandrawandas then began to read an amendment in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Morris, but, owing to the amendment not having been clearly drafted, Mr. Jagmohandas was unable to make himself understood.

The President thereupon suggested that the consideration of this section should be postponed till next meeting, by which time Mr. Jagmohandas might be able to have his amendment properly drafted, so that the meeting might thoroughly understand it. He for one could not follow the amendment.

This being unanimously agreed to, the matter dropped.

Colonel Merewether moved and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 14 as follows :—"Every person who shall erect a new masonry-walled building shall construct, in accordance with the following rules, every cross-wall which, in pursuance of the by-law in that behalf, may, as a return-wall, be deemed a means of determining the length of external wall, or party-wall of such building; and in every case the thickness prescribed shall be minimum thickness of which any such cross-wall may be constructed; and the several rules shall apply only to walls built of brick masonry. The thickness of every such cross wall shall be at least two-thirds of the thickness prescribed by the by-law in that behalf for an external wall or party-wall of the same height and length and belonging to the same class of buildings as that to which such cross-wall belongs, but shall in no case be less than nine inches. But if such cross-wall supports a superincumbent external wall the whole of such cross-wall shall be of the thickness prescribed by the by-law in that behalf for an external wall or a party-wall of the same height and belonging to the same class of building as that to which such cross-wall belongs."

Mr. Morris suggested the deletion of the second paragraph from the words "the thickness of every such cross wall" to the words "less than nine inches," and that the corresponding paragraph from the Metropolitan Building Act be inserted in place of it.

The Municipal Commissioner said he did not see any particular objection to the suggestion of Mr. Morris, but it explained matters in a more circuitous way than was done in the draft by-laws before them.

The motion was then carried.

Colonel Wilson next moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 15 as follows :—"Every person who shall erect a new masonry-walled building and shall leave in any storey or storeys of such building and extent of opening in any external wall, which shall be greater than one-half of the whole extent of the vertical face or elevation of the wall or walls of the storey or storeys in which the opening is left, shall construct the wall or walls of every such storey of such thickness that the maximum pressure per square foot shall not exceed five tons for brick work, twenty tons for ashlar masonry, or three and a-half tons for rubble masonry."

Mr. Morris began making some suggestions as to alterations in the clause.

The President pointed out to Mr. Morris that he was departing from the notice as to suggestions for alterations which had been given by Mr. Gostling. The Corporation was only supposed to hear him on points of which Mr. Gostling had given notice. If, however, any member desired to move an amendment on the lines suggested by Mr. Gostling, the necessary material supplied by the latter was at hand.

Mr. Jagmohandas Vandrawandas then moved an amendment that the section should read (the italics showing the proposed alterations) as follows :—"Every person who shall erect a new *brick* masonry-walled building and shall leave in any *portion of any* storey or storeys of such building *an* extent of opening in any external wall which shall be greater than one-half of the whole extent of *such portion or portions* of the vertical face or elevation of the wall or walls of the storey or storeys in which the opening is left, shall construct the *piers between the openings of such portion or portions* of every such storey *four and a half inches thicker than the dimensions allowed in sections* 12 *and* 13, *provided that where brick in cement, ashlar masonry, wood or iron construction is used in the piers, no additional thickness shall be necessary. Where, as in the case of shop walls, the larger portion of the external walls are omitted the proposed construction shall receive the special sanction of the Municipal Commissioner.*"

Dr. Balchandra seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner objected to the amendment *in toto*. There was no point in the by-laws which he had considered more carefully than the last three lines of by-law 15 which it was proposed to omit. In consultation with Mr. Gostling and Mr. Walton, he found they differed very materially as to this point, and in consequence, he (the Commissioner) had referred the matter to an independent professional gentleman who thoroughly upheld Mr. Walton's views. He therefore asked the Corporation to pass the section with a slight alteration which he had asked a gentleman to propose as a rider.

Mr. E. B. Carroll, who supported the Commissioner's views, moved as a rider that between the words "square foot" and "shall not exceed" near the end of the clause, the words "at any point" should be introduced.

The rider was accepted.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved an amendment to the effect that the further consideration of the section should be postponed till after the other by-laws had been dealt with.

Mr. Suntook seconded the amendment.

The President :—If we go on doing this, we shall never get to the end of the by-laws. (Hear! hear!)

On a vote being taken, both amendments were rejected, and the motion, with Mr. Carroll's rider, carried.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 16 as follows :—"Every person who shall erect a new frame-building shall employ and erect therein posts in accordance with the following regulations, and in every case the dimensions prescribed for posts shall be the minimum dimensions for the posts which may be employed, and the several rules shall apply only to posts erected and fixed at distances not exceeding ten feet from centre to centre.

(*a*) Where the building consists of not more than one storey, the dimensions of the posts shall be as follows :—

Height of Posts.	Dimensions. If square.	If round.
Not exceeding 10'	5" × 5"	6" diam.
Do. 15'	6" „ 6"	7" do.

(*b*) Where the building consists of not more than two storeys, the dimensions of the posts shall be as follows :—

		If square.	If round.
Lowest or 1st Storey	Not exceeding 10'	6" × 6"	7" diam.
	Do. 15'	7" „ 7"	8" do.
2nd Storey	Do. 10'	5" „ 5"	6" do.
	Do. 15'	6" „ 6"	7" do.

(*c*) Where the building consists of not more than three storeys, the dimensions of the posts shall be as follows :—

		If square.	If round.
Lowest or 1st Storey	Not exceeding 10'	7" × 7"	8½" diam
	Do. 15'	8" „ 8"	9½" do.
2nd Storey	Do. 10'	6" „ 6"	7" do.
	Do. 15'	7" „ 7"	8" do.
3rd Storey	Do. 10'	5" „ 5"	6" do.
	Do. 15'	6" „ 6"	7" do.

(*d*) Where the building consists of not more than four storeys, the dimensions of the posts shall be as follows :—

		If square.	If round.
Lowest or 1st Storey	Not exceeding 10'	8" × 8"	9½" diam.
	Do. 15'	9" „ 9"	10½" do.
2nd Storey	Do. 10'	7" „ 7"	8½" do.
	Do. 15'	8" „ 8"	9½" do.
3rd Storey	Do. 10'	6" „ 6"	7" do.
	Do. 15'	7" „ 7"	8" do.
4th Storey	Do. 10'	5" „ 5"	6" do.
	Do. 15'	6" „ 6"	7" do.

(*e*) Where the building consists of not more than five storeys, the dimensions of the posts shall be as follows :—

		If square.	If round.
Lowest or 1st Storey	Not exceeding 10'	9" × 9"10½"	diam.
	Do. 15' 10"	„ 10" 11½"	do.
2nd Storey	Do. 10'	8" „ 8" 9½"	do.
	Do. 15'	9" „ 9" 10½"	do.
3rd Storey	Do. 10'	7" „ 7" 8½"	do.
	Do. 15'	8" „ 8" 9½"	do.
4th Storey	Do. 10'	6" „ 6" 7"	do.
	Do. 15'	7" „ 7" 8"	do.
5th Storey	Do. 10'	5" „ 5" 6"	do.
	Do. 15'	6" „ 6" 7"	do.

(*f*) Where the building consists of not more than six storeys, the dimensions of the posts shall be as follows :—

		If square.	If round.
Lowest or 1st Storey	Not exceeding 10'	10" × 10"	12" diam.
	Do. 15' 10"	„ 11" 13"	do.
2nd Storey	Do. 10'	9" „ 9"	10½" do.
	Do. 15' 10"	„ 10"	11½" do.
3rd Storey	Do. 10'	8" „ 8"	9½" do.
	Do. 15'	9" „ 9"	10½" do.
4th Storey	Do. 10'	7" „ 7"	8½" do.
	Do. 15'	8" „ 8"	9½" do.
5th Storey	Do. 10'	6" „ 6"	7" do.
	Do. 15'	7" „ 7"	8" do.
6th Storey	Do. 10'	5" „ 5"	6" do.
	Do. 15'	6" „ 6"	7" do.

(*g*) Where the building consists of more than six storeys or contains posts of a greater height than fifteen feet, the dimensions of the posts shall in each case be such as shall be specially prescribed by the Commissioner in that behalf."

Mr. Morris began making some proposed alterations in figures.

The President said he must again point out the great difference between the notice given by Mr. Gostling and the proposal of Mr. Morris. The Corporation had given the greatest license to Mr. Gostling, on behalf of the public, to make such representations as he thought were necessary. They had heard him on points upon which they had not been bound to hear him. Mr. Morris simply represented Mr. Gostling, and he (the President) could not hear Mr. Morris on points other than those of which notice had been given by Mr. Gostling. (Hear! hear!)

The Municipal Commissioner did not think it was fair for anyone to send a written statement of objections and then come forward and spring upon the Corporation a totally different set of points. If the alterations then proposed by Mr. Morris were to be considered, he should ask that the matter might be postponed in order that he might study those proposals with his professional adviser.

Dr. Viegas then moved, and Mr. Jagmohandas seconded, that the consideration of this section should be postponed.

The amendment was put to the meeting and lost.

Mr. M. B. Barbhaya then proposed the following rider : "That the words "not exceeding 15," with the figures and words that follow, be struck out wherever they occur and that the following words be added as paragraph G :—"Where the height of posts exceeds 10 feet, the dimensions shall be increased by 3-16ths of an inch for each additional foot of height"—paragraph G to stand as paragraph H.

The rider being accepted, the motion was put to the meeting and carried.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 17 as follows :—"Every person who shall erect a new frame-building and shall cause the posts or any of the posts of any storey or storeys of such building to be distant more than ten feet from centre to centre shall comply with the following rule with respect to the dimensions of such posts :—The dimensions of the posts so distant more than ten feet as aforesaid shall be greater than the dimensions prescribed by the by-law in that behalf for posts erected and fixed at distances not exceeding ten feet in proportion as the distance between such posts may exceed ten feet measured as aforesaid."

Mr. Barbhaya moved as a rider that the words "or less" be inserted in lines 4 and 7 after the word "more;" in line 8 the words "or less in square or round sectional area" be inserted after the word "greater;" in line 10 the word "of" be substituted for the words "not exceeding;" in line 12 the words "or be less than" inserted after the word "exceed."

The Municipal Commissioner said this rider would bring Mr. Gostling and himself into agreement.

Mr. Morris concurred, and the motion being put to the meeting with the rider, it was carried.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 18 as follows :—"Every person who shall erect a new domestic frame-building shall construct every external wall and every party-wall of such building in accordance with the following rules, so far as the same may respectively be applicable, and in every case the width for footings and thickness prescribed shall be the minimum width and thickness respectively of which any such wall may be constructed and the several rules shall apply only to walls built of brick masonry :—(*a*) Where the wall does not comprise more than three storeys, it shall rest on footings not less than *eighteen and a half inches* wide, it shall be *nine inches* thick for its whole height and (unless it be a party-wall) it shall not exceed the following height :—If the wall does not comprise more than one storey, its maximum height shall be *twelve feet*. If the wall comprises two storeys and no more, its maximum height shall be *twenty-two feet*. If the wall comprises three storeys and no more, its maximum height shall be *thirty-two feet*. (*b*) Where the wall comprises four storeys and no more, it shall rest on footings not less than *twenty-four inches* wide, it shall be *fourteen inches* thick for the height of one storey and *nine inches* thick for the rest of its height, and (unless it be a party-wall) it shall not exceed *thirty-eight feet* in height. (*c*) Where the wall comprises five storeys and no more, it shall rest on footings not less than *twenty-eight and a half inches* wide, it shall be *fourteen inches* thick for the height of two storeys and *nine inches* thick for the rest of its height, and (unless it be a party-wall) it shall not exceed *fifty-two feet* in height. (*d*) Where the wall comprises six storeys and no more, it shall rest on footings not less than *twenty-eight and a half inches* wide, it shall be *fourteen inches* thick for the height of three storeys and *nine inches* thick for the rest of its height, and (unless it be a party-wall) it shall not exceed *seventy feet* in height. (*e*) Where the wall comprises seven storeys and no more, it shall rest on footings not less than *thirty-seven and a half inches* wide, it shall be *eighteen and a half inches* thick for the height of two storeys, then *fourteen inches* thick for the height of the next three storeys, and then *nine inches* thick for the rest of its height, and it shall not exceed *eighty-five feet* in height. (*f*) Where the wall comprises more than seven storeys, it shall rest on footings of such width and shall be of such thickness and height as shall in each case be specially prescribed by the Commissioner in that behalf."

Mr. Morris went through the section and suggested the altering of nearly the whole of the figures, although, as had been pointed out by the President, notice of such had not been given by Mr. Gostling.

Mr. Jagmohandas moved, and Mr. Eknath Khote seconded, an amendment in accordance with these suggestions.

Colonel Merewether, on the suggestion of the Commissioner, moved as a rider "that in line 8, after the word "wall," the words "and footings" be added; in paragraph (*b*), lines 6 and 7, for the word "thirty-eight" substitute the word "forty-two."

Captain Walshe seconded this.

The amendment having been rejected, the motion, with the rider, was put to the meeting and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till next Monday afternoon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Inchmarlo sailed on Monday evening for Rangoon, in ballast, and not to Karachi as stated yesterday.

THE British s s Indramayo, Captain R Leslie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

THE Hall Line s s Locksley Hall, 2,496 tons, which arrived in harbour on Monday last, left Liverpool on the evening of the 24th ultimo and not on the 5th, as stated in our yesterday's issue.

THE British s. s. Charter's Tower, 1,905 tons, Captain H. Purse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,679 tons. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE British s s Kt of St John, 2,248 tons, Captain A H Billett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,760 tons coals and 91 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hoseince	993	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co
Sculptor	851	McAdam	D	B & P S N Co
I G S Magdala	..	.....	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Chupra	1132	Brown	H	B I S N Co
„ Congo	1892	Rogers	K	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Clan Forbes	1590	Roberts	N	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ City of Agra	2133	Grove	Q	Sir C Forbes & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Roumania	2207	Young	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Singapore	2491	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
„ Gwalior	1603	Jephson	4	P & O S N Co
„ Venetia	1608	Creery	5	P & O S N Co
„ Astræa	1318	Nicholas	6	Cursetji M. & Sons
„ Imperatrix	2440	Eggor	7	J Jani
„ Pandora	1781	Mittel	8	J Jani
„ Kt. Com p a nion	2343	Durant	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Albany	1691	Gough	10	Killick Nixon & Co.
„ Lindula	2193	Allen	12	M Mackenzie & Co
„ L. Hall	2496	Collins	13	E Bates & Co
„ Latona	1929	Bouchette	15	Captain
„ Vulcan	1441	Sthanack	16	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Kt. of St. John (s).	Billett	Cardiff, June 25.
	Charter's Tower (s)	Purse	Cardiff, June 23.
	Indramayo (-)	Leslie	Cardiff, June 13.
	Swordsman (s)	.....	Zanzibar.

The Steamer Indramayo began to load yesterday for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
16 British King s .....Hogan .....Shields, June 10.
Arratoon Apcar s..Spence .....Hongkong, July 1.

DEPARTURES.
July 16.—Steamers Clan Macneil, Valleda and Katoria.

DALY IMPORTS.—JULY 21.

FROM GLASGOW.
Roumania s—100 hogsheads ale, Walter Nutter and Co, City of Agra s—30 bales printing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Rufford Hall s—1 hogsheads port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Albany s—500 boxes bar soap, A Shaik Adum; 25 barrels spindle oil, Macbeth Brothers and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—210 cases brandy, H A Hormarjee; 8 cases cyder, Treacher and Co; 30 cases port wine, S B Fraser and Sons; 3 cases printing ink, Gopal Narayen and Co; 85 bales old newspapers, C Macdonald and Co; 3 packages medicine, Visram Ramjee.
Almora s—12 cases medicine, Newchand Doongersee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Peninsular s—25 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS ; Minist's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS : 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List, Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

CHILDREN'S SHOES in Great Variety, Black, Tan, Oxford and Straps. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

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PORTABLE AMERICAN ORGANS with Knee Swell, Suitable for Churches or Chapels, Rs. 180 to Rs. 250.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED a second-hand double beater CRIGHTON OPENER in good working order; also a pair of Portable Engine Wrought Iron Wheels and Axles to carry 12 Tons. Address "F," care of this Office.

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ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE.—FIRE BRICKS, SQUARE ARCH and SLOPE. Price Moderate. Apply to JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40 Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER COB ; 6 years ; up to any weight ; and quiet.—Apply R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE—FIRE-BRICKS. 20,000 Fire-bricks for sale. For particulars apply to TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 41, Elphinstone Circle.

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CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S NEW SONG, "THE DHOBIE MAN" (a Lay of Ind) with effective illustrated title page by author. Price Re. 1-4.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Publishers, Bombay.

PEARSE and Co's INVALID PORT and BEST DRY SHERRY. Sound and Wholesome. Unsurpassed in any Market. Per bot. Re. 1-12. Per doz. Rs. 18.—Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

THERE was a further decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday, at 95¼ ; but the market rates of discount remained at Saturday's level. Indian Sterling Loan, however, was again ¼ per cent. lower, at 105¾. Bar Silver receded ⅛d. per oz., say to 45⅞d.; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ lower in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per Cents., at £77¾ and £77½ respectively ; while in New York the metal was 1½ cent cheaper, at 99½, with Demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·86¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 575,000 ounces of Silver, at 100·35 to 100·44 cents. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 95¼. Exchange on London was 1¼ centime lower, at fcs. 25·24.

The London Sheep Skin sales closed yesterday with a fair demand; but heavy Madras Skins were dull, and prices ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower. The total number of Skins sold was 600,000 out of the 640,000 offered.

Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower, at £62 per ton.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening generally, and for American Arrivals, and Surats in favour of buyers. The sales aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of the usual 400 East Indian. 4¼d. per lb. remained the price of Spot Mid.-Americans, and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions, as also were Surats. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

There was little change in Cotton in New York, the price of Spot Mid.-Uplands remaining at 8¼ cents, while September Futures were 2 points lower, at 7·92 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Exporters took a few hundred bales of Cotton to-day ; but the Mills were smaller buyers than they were yesterday, and only a small business has been done in the aggregate on the basis of previous rates and in a steady market. The purchases for export were 200 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 174·5 ; and 100 Bengals, at Rs. 150 ; while for local consumption 1,200 bales have been taken, consisting of 200 bales each of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 165-8½ ; Wadwan, at Rs. 166·79 ; Karanja, at Rs. 163 ; Challisgaum, at Rs. 143 ; and Julgaum, at Rs. 156 ; and 100 bales each of Sheogaum, at Rs. 149 ; and Tinnevelly, at Rs. 166 per candy.

WHEAT.—A moderate business continues to be done in this market, the tone of which remains steady, with prices of all descriptions quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to only a small extent, but this market also keeps steady and rates are unaltered, except in the case of Linseed which is half an anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	11,126	bales.
Wheat	31,713	cwts.
Linseed	16,383	„
Rapeseed	4,804	„
Groundnuts	1,457	„
Castorseed	3,104	„

FREIGHTS are quieter again. Holders of tonnage are steady in their pretensions, but there is hardly any demand.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning at a decline of 1-16d. in rates, say at 1s. 5¼ for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 5¼d. for three months' sight Credits ; but the market steadied during the day, and some Telegraphic at 1s. 5 9-32d. and Demand at 1s. 5 5-16d. were done. A transaction between Banks was also reported in Telegraphic at 1s. 5 7-16d. for December transfer, in the morning, but 1-32d. better could have been obtained later on. The rate for Credits also advanced 1-32d., but little or nothing was done in Merchants' Bills. We quote ready closing rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 9-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 13-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 17-32d.	„
Francs do.	1'84¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong again to-day in face of the adverse news from London and New York, and rates for Fours further advanced 1-16 per cent., both for Money and Account ; but towards the close there was a rather weaker feeling for Money, and 107¾ was quoted ; final quotations, however, for this month's settling day and the August account having been 107 11-16 and 107 9-16 respectively. 107⅝ nominal is now quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has been less in favour, and our quotations on that line are lower by Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in several instances. Otherwise the market has been quiet and generally unchanged.

TELEGRAPHC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica Tacua and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caledra and Copiapo can be accepted at sender's risk.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, 22nd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for).

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	6	30 p.m.	26	59
Teheran	21	1	25 p.m.	0	56
Suez	21	2	45 p.m.	0	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 21st July, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	20	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	11	..	1
„ Madras	..	30	..	1

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following return of rainfall at the undermentioned stations, for week ending Friday, 17th July, 1891.

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Jabalpur	14	45	Nassick	4	91
Raver	4	30	Deolalee	2	92
Nimbora	3	88	Ghoti	15	89
Bhadli	6	25	Nargaon	4	3
Jalgaon	14	8	Warrengaon	3	80
Sirsoli	8	70	Hoodgi	1	27
Bhasawad	8	49	Mohal	8	19
Mahejí	6	29	Madha	5	49
Pachora	7	91	Barsi Road	4	55
Kasgaon	8	8	Keim	5	60
Naidongri	8	81	Jehur	8	67
Challisgaon	6	50	Pomalwari	2	1
Nandgaon	5	61	Dexal	6	91
Munmad	3	89	Lanowli	37	15
Lassalgaon	3	21	Dhond	4	72
Kerwadi	1	81	Talegaon	5	55

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 20.

10 p.m. .. .. 76·6

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

6 a.m. .. .. 77·3
10 a.m. .. .. 77·3
2 p.m. .. .. 78·0
4 p.m. .. .. 80·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TEIZPAL.—July 21, at Mangesh Sanoy Street, Fort, the wife of Goverdhandas Goculdas Teizpal, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DODGSON.—July 11, at Marsh Point, Kasuli, the wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant H L Dodgson, 2nd Queen's Own, B L I, of a son.

DEATH.

MAXWELL.—July 13, at Naini Tal, Gwendolen Lilian, dearly loved child of Ralph Wilford and Florence Grace Maxwell, aged 1 year 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1891.

THE reports of the recent half-yearly meetings in London of the Indian Railway Companies are almost depressing reading, if they are compared with the signs of abounding prosperity which the weekly traffic returns have recently presented. Of these latter we shall hear again at the end of the year, when the reports for the first half of 1891 are presented to the shareholders. There is only one of the companies whose affairs we propose to refer to on this occasion, and the reasons for dealing with it are certainly not found in the prosperity which it had met with in the half year under report. The Indian Midland, as the commercial public know well enough, claims notice more by the traffic it has missed than by the traffic it has gained. In the last half of 1890 it was able to earn, on a capital of little short of seven millions sterling, no more than Rs. 1,84,000 of net profits. Its average receipts per mile per week were ninety rupees,—exactly a sixth of those of its neighbour line, the East Indian, and of the Bombay and Baroda line. The coaching traffic alone showed an increase, but this was in great part due to the new use made of the line for the transport of troops between Bombay and Upper India. On the goods traffic there was a falling off exactly equal to the net earnings of the line. The causes of the decrease were, to some extent, common to most of the lines, but it is to no cause of a common nature that the absolute lowness of the receipts, which threatens to become a normal condition of the working of the undertaking, can be attributed. The results of the traffic during the half year just ended were, no doubt, markedly more satisfactory than those of the half year which Mr. Watt reviewed at the shareholders' meeting last month. In the last ten days of June the receipts averaged Rs. 139 per mile per week, and the effects of the exceptionally heavy wheat traffic of the season were shown in an estimated increase of about seven lakhs on the receipts of the first half of 1890. But this, at the best, is a poor tale to tell. The Rs. 139 per mile compared with Rs. 486 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and with Rs. 704 on the East Indian, and the twenty-six lakhs or so of receipts in the half year were little more than the earnings of one of the "fat fortnights" on the Great Indian Peninsula, a railway of only twice the length of the Indian Midland. We present the comparison in the full remembrance that there are essential distinctions between the conditions under which, in the nature of things, the Indian Midland and its neighbours carry on their work. But the line, when all the limitations which destiny may have placed upon its development are taken into account, has to earn its four per cent., or to ask the Government of India to supply what its earnings fall short of that. When more than a quarter of a million sterling has to be paid every year upon the capital, there is not much to boast of if the gross receipts of a half year go up from nineteen lakhs in 1890 to a possible twenty-six lakhs in an exceptionally profitable season in 1891.

The financial condition of the Indian Midland is, therefore, a question that concerns the tax-payer very closely, for whoever can find out a way of making this line pay the guaranteed interest upon its capital will, taking things in their present state, save the country not less than twenty-five lakhs a year. There is no suggestion of waste upon the line, or of mismanagement. It has an able staff, recruited from the most experienced men in the Indian railway service, and yet there is not a line in the country which shows such disappointing results. Mr. Watt dealt at the half-yearly meeting with various hindrances to traffic to which the administration in India seem fully alive. There is an urgent need for feeder roads, and here the district authorities, where the line passes through British territory, and the Political Agents, where it goes through native states, ought to co-operate. The Commissioner of Chhota Nagpur is, we believe, doing for the Bengal-Nagpur line in this direction what the district and political authorities may fairly be expected to do in the neighbourhood of the Indian Midland. This may do much for the development of local traffic, and it is upon this, after all, that the prosperity of the country and of the railways that live upon it must mainly depend. In connection with the development of the through traffic, Mr. Watt referred to suggestions which have been considered in our columns for extending the line to Delhi. A proposal, he said, had been made by the Directors of the company in 1889 to the Secretary of State for a survey of the country, with a view to an extension from Agra to Delhi along the right bank of the Jumna. The district, it may be at once recognised, is a field of competing interests, and we have always been alive to the fact that any such project would be stoutly opposed. It failed in 1889, but Mr. Watt says that the Directors have lately renewed their application, and have been informed that it has been sent on to the Government of India. Whatever the outcome of the reference may be, it cannot be disputed that to the "cribbing, cabinning, and confining" of the line at its two principal northern termini its unsatisfactory financial position is mainly due. Whatever it may get from the country beyond Agra at one terminus, and from beyond Cawnpore at the other, it gets under onerous conditions—conditions which, there can be little doubt, are deliberately intended to cripple its operations. Take for instance the traffic which is brought upon the line from Delhi. With Delhi the Indian Midland possesses, *vid* Agra and Tundla Junction on the East Indian, unbroken communication. This, under ordinary conditions, would be sufficient to develop a large traffic with Bombay by the only route which offers unbroken broad gauge from Delhi to the Coast. But the East Indian would have a lead of only a hundred and fifty miles on that route—the lead from Delhi to Agra, and they do not think it worth while on that short distance to bring goods to the Indian Midland terminus at Agra, except at rates which practically determine that the produce shall go to Calcutta instead of being brought on by the Indian Midland to Bombay.

It remains to be seen whether the East Indian, now that they have the working of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka line, and have thus a longer lead than they had in the traffic brought by the broad-gauge route to Bombay, can be induced to abandon what is in effect a policy hostile to the Indian Midland. At the Cawnpore terminus the hostility with which the company has to contend is not less pronounced, and notwithstanding that that point is two hundred miles nearer to Calcutta than to Bombay, the East Indian authorities think it necessary to keep traffic from the Indian Midland by imposing additional charges upon all traffic towards the junction of "foreign" lines that is conveyed for less than seventy-five miles along their own. Practically this means little short of placing the Indian Midland under an interdict as regards a hundred and fifty miles of the East Indian system—that is to say, seventy-five miles east and west of Cawnpore. We need not quote specifically from the tariff, but generally it may be said that the rates per ton per mile for wheat and other grains and seeds carried by the East Indian to either of the chief termini of the Indian Midland are considerably more than double the rates per ton mile charged on traffic for Calcutta ; and the same is true of the Oudh and Rohilkhand. Traffic carried on under such conditions is a crippled traffic, and it has become a question of some importance to Government, as well as to the public at large, how long a line for which the Government have to guarantee more than a quarter of a million sterling a year is to be hindered in its development by two lines, both owned by the State, though one of them is worked by a company. More than one way of mending matters is available for discussion. The amalgamation, for administrative purposes, of the Oudh and Rohilkhund with the Indian Midland would stop half the mischief ; it would result in great saving to both lines ; and the splendid results of a similar policy with the Rajputana-Malwa and the Bombay and Baroda supply a most encouraging precedent. An alternative is the transfer to the Indian Midland of the working of that portion of the East Indian which extends from Delhi to Agra. This would offer none of the advantages in economy of administration which the other arrangement would carry with it ; but it would at least ensure that a great State line should no longer conspire for the starvation of another line in whose prosperity the Government of India, as guarantors, are almost as much interested as though it were their own property. It was never contemplated, when the line was projected, that its through traffic should be penalized by two neighbouring railways, for it was put before the public as a line that would bring the products of the richest districts of Oudh and the Punjab into Bombay by an easy and unbroken route. It would be a standing discredit to the railway policy of the Government of India if, having virtually made this line, it allowed competing railway administrations under its direct control to deprive it, by differential rates, of the traffic that it was constructed in order to carry, and to decree that it shall for ever be a disappointment to its shareholders and a burden on Indian finances.

REUTER announces the death of Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, G.C.M.G. The name is not familiar in India, but throughout Australasia and the Farther East it is as a household word. When twenty years of age, he emigrated to New Zealand and formed one of a party to explore the Middle Islands, and six years later he became a member of the Executive Council, and in 1860 Minister for Native affairs. In this capacity he gained an extensive acquaintance with the natives, which he was afterwards enabled to turn to the advantage of the State. In 1864, ten years after he had joined the Council, he was called upon to form a Ministry; Sir George Grey, the then Governor, requesting him, "in the name of Her Majesty, to assist him in saving the colony in this great crisis of threatening bankruptcy and actual war." This he succeeded in doing, and the policy he announced was accepted by the Secretary of State and favourably commented on in the British Parliament. A loan of a million sterling was guaranteed in London, and Sir Gerge Grey issued proposals of peace to the Maoris. At Sir Frederick Weld's instigation the capital was transferred from Auckland to Wellington on Cook's Straits. The policy he introduced was New Zealand's first self-reliant one. The British troops in occupation were the principal drain on the resources of the country. Two and a half millions per annum were expended on their maintenance, and bankruptcy, as the Governor had indicated, was imminent. He caused parties of men trained to bush-fighting to be organized, and eventually the British troops were recalled. This was not until the Weld Ministry had resigned ; but the progress of peaceful negociations with the rebellious natives was already assured, and the submission of the refractory tribes and the removal of the troops were the direct outcome of Mr. Weld's administration. He made roads, removed existing grievances, and the services he had rendered in New Zealand were recognised by his appointment as Governor of Western Australia. After holding this office for the usual period of five years he was appointed Governor of Tasmania, then of the Straits Settlements, Singapore Dependencies and Malay Native States. In Western Australia he promoted railway and telegraphic communication extensively, established the present educational system there, and sent out exploring parties into the interior, his object being to connect Western Australia, then isolated, with the other Australian colonies. The revenue largely increased during his Governorship, and imperial expenditure almost ceased. Tasmania under him made rapid progress, while in the Straits Settlements many of the turbulent tribes voluntarily submitted and asked for British protection. Sir Frederick travelled much in the interior, which had never before been visited by high officials, and by his interest and personal influence brought about more satisfactory and prosperous conditions in the Straits. He was sent by the Foreign Office on a special mission to Borneo, as a consequence of which a protectorate was established, and after serving his country for upwards of twenty-three years, he retired in 1887. Sir Fredrick Weld was the third son of the late Mr. Humphry Weld, of Dorset, and the Hon. Christina Maria, daughter of Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh. He was born in 1823, and married a daughter of the late Mr. Ambrose Phillipps de Lisle, of Carendon Park, Leicestershire. He spent his last few years of retirement at his native place, Chideock Manor, Dorset. He was a prolific writer on agriculture and geology, his "Hints to intending Sheep Farmers in New Zealand" being a standard work in that colony.

THE truthfulness of *Truth* is singularly exemplified in the "Story from Bombay" which we quoted from its columns yesterday. An Indian Marine Captain throwing overboard some hundred coils of rope, some tons of paint, and twelve thousand rounds of ammunition, and all because he had returned them as expended and knew not what answer to make concerning them to the inspecting committee—it all makes a story so much too good for Bombay that it is no wonder the maker thereof conceived that the right place for it was a column in *Truth*. It is hard upon Mr. Labouchere, who is a well-meaning man, though he thinks sadly amiss of the Indian Departments, that he should have been taken in in this fashion. But let us see what the story looks like when taken to pieces. Calcutta is said to have been the scene of this strange sacrifice, but the name of the steamer is not given. But the twelve thousand rounds of ammunition proclaim her to have been the Lawrence, the only ship in the Indian Marine which has an armament. It so happened, however, that the Lawrence is in the Persian Gulf, and has never been within a thousand miles of Calcutta. These "twelve thousand rounds of ammunition" are fatal to the story in another way. If an Indian Marine Captain had returned all this powder and shot as having been fired off within the last year or so, he would have been asked what little naval war he had been engaged in. It would have been much easier in any case for a commander who had never been beyond the peaceful Indian waters to account for having kept his ammunition than for having spent it. Mr. Labouchere may take our word for it that some one has hoaxed him not only in regard to this highly imaginary incident in the Hooghly, but in regard to that "wholesale destruction of stores" which his informant declares to be a not uncommon practice in the Indian Marine. The half-yearly supply of stores, irrespective of consumption, which figures in the story from Bombay, is pure romance. Stores are supplied, it is true, every half year. The supply is according to a recognised standard, but before the stores are shipped the balance from the last supply which remains on board is reported, and this is deducted from the standard quantity. Once a year the stores on board are verified by an inventory committee composed of independent officers, and with the inventories so made the returns sent in every quarter are checked. The supply of stores, irrespective of consumption, is, under these circumstances, impossible. It would not be difficult, we suppose, to satisfy *Truth's* demand for a return of the stores supplied to the Clive and the Dalhousie from the Bombay and Calcutta dock-yards ; but if Mr. Labouchere means to put a question about it in Parliament, let him ask that corresponding returns should be given in respect of the ships which do the home trooping service. He will then see that there is little to be said against the Indian Marine Service from the point of view of economy at any rate.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Mirzapore, with the incoming mails, may be expected to arrive here at 3 p.m. on Sunday, 26th instant.

HERE in India, writes the *Statesman*, we have a Christian community, proudly claiming descent from a race of hardy Norsemen, clamouring for employment, ever bewailing their position, and yet without sufficient enterprise to embark in a manly, healthful, profitable occupation, with no more risks to face than an occasional 'southerly buster ;' neither polar cold, nor the torrid heat of the African coast ; no long separation from their families and friends, no expatriation, not even the hard fare and rough lodging of the forecastle. We commend the consideration of the subject of engagement in the fishery industry to the Council of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.

ASLAJEE, observes a Saturday evening journal, has been unanimously acquitted at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, of the charge of assaulting the two girls who threw themselves from the University Tower. This result any one might have foreseen, and it throws into greater relief the absurdity of the prolonged proceedings before the Coroner.

THE Scotch Education Bill, as amended by a minute of the Committee of Council on Education, fixes at five years the age at which Scotch children benefit by free education. It is regarded as a matter of course by the Scotch members that since the Government have agreed to lower the age to three years, in the Bill now before the House of Commons, a similar modification will be introduced into the Scotch system.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH has written a long letter to the *National Press* contradicting *seriatim* a number of statements contained in the New York *World* of the 1st of May in reference to his visit to Rome. It was stated that he was detained there by express command of the Pope, who was much exercised by the action of the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy and priests ; that numerous complaints had been made to his Holiness by priests who had been punished by their superiors for refusing to adopt the anti-Parnellite tactics ; and finally that, owing to the troubles thus arising, the Irish Bishops were anxious to see the end of the present dispute With respect to the last statement his Grace makes the following comment :—

Of course the Irish Bishops are anxious to see the dispute ended. Speaking now only for myself, I take this opportunity of saying that I for one, in my anxiety to see this ruinous conflict ended, am influenced by many painful considerations, but most of all by this—that I am deeply convinced that the countenance of it even for a little longer must be absolutely destructive of every hope of the establishment of Home Rule in Ireland, at all events within the present century. To me it is one of the most obvious truths of the present deplorable situation that the fitness of our people for Home Rule and, ind

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MEMBER FOR BELFAST EAST.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Mr. De Cobain, member for Belfast East, who has been summoned to attend the House of Commons on the 23rd instant, is now in Boulogne. He has applied for permission to defer making his appearance in the House on the ground that he is in ill-health.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir Frederick Weld.

THE CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, JULY 21.

A monetary crisis has arisen in Portugal and the situation is most serious.

Numerous meetings of workmen have been held to protest against the state the trade of the country is in and Republican cries are being raised.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JULY 20.

The U. S. Treasury to-day purchased 575,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 100·35 to 100·44.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, JULY 21.

The s. s. Mirzapore, with the English mails of the 10th instant left here at noon to-day for Bombay.

THE MAINPURI CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

At the Mainpuri cavalry camp there will be four brigades. One regiment of Central India Horse will probably take part in the manœuvres.

SCARCITY OF RAIN AND APPREHENSION OF FAMINE AT ALLAHABAD.

Rain still keeps off here and prices of grain are rising. Fears of a famine are apprehended if rain keeps off for another week.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AND THE DISTRESSED TRACTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 21.

The Governor leaves Ootacamund on 7th proximo for Poona, where he will stay till after the Cricket Match, Bombay *vs.* Madras, on 12th and 13th. After leaving Poona, he will visit Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot, and Cuddapah districts, the tour embracing all tracts where distress is serious. He will not return to the hills.

SIR JAMES DORMER AT BANGALORE.

Sir James Dormer arrived at Bangalore this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here on the evening of the day before yesterday.

SUEZ, JULY 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 20.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here from Karachi day before yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JULY 20.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here yesterday morning.

HONG-KONG, JULY 20.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s s Thisbe left this for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 21.

Mail steamer Parramatta from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats in favor of buyers.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5 1-16d.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅛
4½ per cent. „	77⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅜
Bar Silver	45⅛

A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY GLOBE TROTTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following certificate of merit bestowed on Gemelli Careri by that fascinating letter-writer, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, will perhaps gratify "Monte Castra," who deserves the thanks of us all for dragging the Italian doctor out of his deep obscurity:—"But I cannot forbear taking notice to you of a mistake of Gemelli (though I honour him in a much higher degree than any other voyage-writer). He says that there are no remains of Chalcedon. This is certainly a mistake * * *. I suppose this is an error of his guide, which his short stay hindered him from rectifying, for I have in other matters a very just esteem for his veracity." (Ed. of 1763, Vol. III., p. 47. This is great praise, for her ladyship is known by all who have studied her character in the private letters and journals edited by Lord Wharncliffe to have never allowed to any man or woman more good qualities than she could absolutely help: and she cannot be said to have made any exception in the case of travellers, for she makes it almost a conscience of giving them the lie direct in language outrageously unceremonious, and often denounces the "ignorance and confidence" of common voyage-writers, who, to give her own words, "make too short a stay to be able to report anything exactly of their own knowledge," and are very fond of "speaking of what they don't know" and of adding "surprising customs of their own invention." After having cited the opinion entertained of him by one who had established a claim to be heard with respect on the fidelity of her predecessors in the same field, I may be allowed to state that if the "general accuracy of Gemelli's narrative" is to be judged by the test-passage about the "Goris" or "Guebres," that Italian traveller will have to be placed in the same class with Sir John Maundeville and Ferdinand Mendez Pinto as a marvel-monger of the very first magnitude. I think it would not be difficult to show that Gemelli, who is a sure-footed guide only when he relates his own experiences or observations, has, in this instance, done nothing but copy in good, unintelligent faith the mendacious nonsense of an earlier traveller,—Yours, &c., S. H. H.

THE death is announced, at the age of 80, of Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew, widow of the librettist of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and Costa's "Eli" and "Naaman," and herself a celebrated musician. At six years of age she was a pupil of Logier, and at nine she was mentioned by Spohr in his diary as a pianist of remarkable precocity. As far back as 1828 she was an organist at Clapton, and from 1837 for many years she held the post of organist at St. Vedast's, Foster-lane. It was for one of Miss Mounsey's classical concerts in 1843 that Mendelssohn composed the popular settings of "Hear my Prayer." The lady, who married Mr. Bartholomew in 1855, was the composer of an oratorio, "The Nativity," produced by Hullah in 1855, a cantata dedicated to the Princess of Wales, and an enormous number of hymns, part songs, songs, and organ pieces.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JULY 3.

I SUPPOSE that before these lines appear, Count Tolstoi's theories about the value of tobacco will have been submitted to the opinion of English, as well as French, men of letters. For my own part the answers already published in the papers are beyond everything surprising, because nothing can be clearer to me than the proofs we see all round us that the use of tobacco produces no ill-effects whatever. The most profound philosophers, the most acute reasoners, the greatest mathematicians, the finest poets, as well as the men who work the hardest with their hands and muscles, are devotees of tobacco. The oldest men take tobacco; the weakest men take tobacco; the worst men; and the best men. Its use seems to induce no diseases, and to ward off some—*e.g.*, in cases of diphtheria or other infectious disease, the smoker generally seems to escape. It calms the nerves of the young, and soothes the pains of the old. As for abuse of tobacco, every one must judge for himself. Certainly most men cannot smoke while they are at their work; it is therefore difficult for them to smoke too much. For my own part I find that of late years the desire for tobacco has lessened greatly. It was strongest in the twenties; it was strong in the thirties: perhaps when I am a hundred-and-thirty or so, I shall cease to smoke altogether. Already I no longer care for the after-breakfast pipe or the after-dinner cigar; I find that the evening pipe is all that I want.

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As for Count Tolstoi's point that the desire for drink means the desire to numb moral consciousness, I cannot for one moment agree with him, for the simple reason that the self-accusation of which he is thinking does not exist among men, save at very rare moments. I am persuaded that there never was a man, however wicked and depraved, who was not on the whole quite satisfied with himself. He had a way of justifying to himself his own way of life; he found it reasonable, necessary, or excusable. At moments—at rare moments—he might awake to a sense of his own degradation. As a rule, however, he is serenely happy and self-satisfied. He may be found out and disgraced, when he will be dejected for a time. But that weakness or disease called repentance, or penitence, or self-accusation, or moral consciousness, is never widely prevalent among men; it is sporadic rather than endemic. And the drunkard goes back to his drink, not to blunt his conscience at all, but to enjoy the various stages of getting drunk.

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One poor man—he is now dead—I knew, who was ruined half-a-dozen times by drink in a very curious and, I believe, unique manner. He was miserable enough about his sins, but his penitence never drove him to get drunk. Quite the contrary. Drink ruined him, and yet he was drunk exactly six times during the whole of his life, and no more. Most unfortunately these were the very days when he ought not to have got drunk. He had, I believe, a weak and excitable head. As a rule he drank very little. Now the first time that he got drunk was when he was made Captain of his school, and got a Scholarship for the University. He drank champagne, and it went to his legs, and he met the Head-master. Result: loss of his place and his scholarship. The next time he got drunk was the night before the Final Examination for his Degree. It was of the highest importance to him that he should take a good degree; if he did himself justice he was sure of a good First and of a Fellowship. Unluckily he got drunk on the very evening when he should have gone sober and early to bed; the next day he was a wreck and failed altogether. In the end he took a Third. After this he renounced scholarship and went into journalism. He did pretty well, writing leading articles and making a good income, and being perfecly steady, though, of course, he had the reputation of the Man who had got drunk and lost his First. Then there came a moment when a certain Editorial chair was vacant. He knew that he was mentioned for it. He got drunk, and was seen by the proprietors in a condition of hot coppers and imbecility. So he failed. He then got engaged to be married. Will it be believed that he got drunk the very evening before the wedding, and was seen in that condition by the unhappy bride and all her friends? Result: marriage ceremony not performed. So he remained a bachelor. And there was once a lawsuit in which his evidence was all important. He got drunk the day before the case came on. When he went into the box his brains were addled, and the case was ruined. Lastly, he got drunk on his birthday—I believe his sixtieth—went home in a pelting rain, took pneumonia, and died. "I've only been drunk six times in my life," he lamented, with his latest breath, "and each time it has ruined me. For a tenth part of the penalty that I have paid for these six times most men might have got drunk every night of their lives. If I had it to do all over again, I would too." And in this impenitent frame he departed.

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Mr. Percy Fitzgerald is going to produce a Life of Boswell—the "Biographer of the Lexicographer," as he used to be called. It should be an interesting work, particularly if he has got plenty of original material. Here is an anecdote of the illustrious biographer. About a hundred years ago he was present at some great entertainment in Scotland. There was also present a little girl of five or six, whose pretty face attracted Boswell. He lifted the child in his arms, and kissed her, saying, as he put her down, "There, my dear, you can now tell your grandchildren that you have been kissed by the great Mr. Boswell." Said a lady standing by, "And pray, Mr. Boswell, why are you great?" It was a cruel thing to say, and I know not what was the answer. But the child remembered, and told her grandchildren, one of whom told it to me.

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There are certain persons who cannot resist the temptation of writing to a novelist when they do not agree with him, and frankly telling him their mind. Very often they take exception to a character in the novel, and accuse the author of sharing the sentiments of that wicked person. For instance, I once attempted to depict a Socialist as a minor character. A clergyman wrote to me from the country and charged me with corrupting the public morals and spreading the tenets of Socialism. I pointed out that a Socialist must talk as such. He said that any fool could see through that flimsy pretence. Another time, I made an attempt at a study of a great impostor, who by means of legerdemain and mesmeric power pretended to the miraculous, and deceived many. In my story he was partly detected, and partly he repented. A lady wrote to me indignantly, "You have portrayed this cheat and liar: you reward him with forgiveness and a beautiful wife. I have no patience with you. *Pay the postage!*" And I had to pay that postage. Another time the principal character was that of a man destroyed and ruined by the most incurable form of dipsomania; a dreadful story it was, *but it was true*! I had letter after letter of expostulation: one, the most touching, from a woman whose last hope in her own husband's recovery was destroyed, she said, by this book. Yesterday, again, I had a letter signed "A Father." It ran thus: "I had always trusted that I could place your books in my daughter's hands. I have just bought your——in order to give it to my sick daughter. Happily I read some of it before putting it into her hands. All I can now say is—May the Lord grant yon forgiveness!" Well, this story is a perfectly moral book with not one line, so far as I can remember, to shock anyone, and not one scene or one incident that could not be read aloud in any family circle. If a father chooses to put his own imagination into the pages, the book may contain anything. This it is, you see, to be a novelist, however humble!

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It is July. The vision of the coming holidays is before us. Where shall we go? I can advise unprofessionally on nearly all the English seaboard, because I have been round all England, with the exception of little bits; and I know nearly every watering-place from Berwick-on-Tweed or Tweedmouth all the way south, and along the south coast, and so north again to Blackpool. I know them all. I know their little playbills, so to speak, the list of "attractions." Those who like society and crowds may go to Hastings or Brighton if they belong to Society, and to Margate if they don't. Those who want quiet and rest should look out for places less known, and off the beaten track. For instance, on the south coast. Does anybody know Lymington? It is a quaint little port. There is a steamer which goes across to the Isle of Wight, so that anybody may get on to Yarmouth, walk to Freshwater Bay, and get home again all in a day. There is a lovely moor, on the other side of which is the ruined abbey of Beaulieu. The New Forest is within easy distance. Portsmouth and Southampton are not far off. And there are no tourists. Another quiet place is Lulworth, in Dorsetshire. Here is a most exquisite little circular harbour cut carefully out of the perpendicular cliff. Within is another connected with the outer sea by caves hallowed out of the rock. In these caves the water rolls and roars the whole day along. A charming country lies inland. Swanage Bay is not much known. Here the air is soft and warm. The Bay offers the finest bathing anywhere to be found. The sands are safe for children. There is good fishing and boating, and there are lovely walks. Or, not far off, is the sleepy old town of Waymouth, sacred to the memory of George the Third. Then there is Bournemouth with its lovely churchyard, its winter gardens, and its soft air. But there are too many young people dying in Bournemouth. Close at hand, however, is Christchurch, with its glorious old Church and the Avon winding round its churchyard—the Avon full of salmon, if you can fish. In the old days of knapsacks, a young fellow could find no better country for walking in than this end of Hampshire and the south coast of Dorsett. It is the country of Hardy's novels; you will hear his people talking all abou you; it will seem like the "Return of the Native."

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Or, not to speak of the seashore, there is the New Forest itself. I do not know where a more delightful time may be spent than in the New Forest; head-quarters, Lyndhurst or Brockenhurst—the latter for choice. Every day and all day long one may walk about the Forest; there are too many enclosures in it, but there are still whole tracts of the real wild old country covered with grand old oaks. At this time of the year it is a Paradise for the butterfly hunters. When you are tired of silence and solitude and the wild flowers and the creatures of the Forest, including the glow-worms at night, and the vipers, and the ponies, you may walk over to Ringwood, and so on to Wimborne, where there is a stately church; or you may take a day out and go by train to Salisbury, or to Winchester or to Forchester, where if you are an intelligent person will find quantities of things to see. And then back again to the Forest to sit under the shade of a venerable oak and dream that you are in the eleventh century, and that before long the Red King will come along with his followers hunting the deer which he and his father loved so well. Here is the very place where he fell and died, what time the arrow pierced his breast.

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Is the knapsack quite gone out? Last year when I was in Wales, the country of all others formerly dear to the knapsack, I saw not one. Cyclists there were in abundance, but no wearers of the knapsack. In the old days it was our pride to sally forth, knapsack on back, in a suit of grey flannels, stout stick in hand, and tramp along the road from place to place. One young man, I remember, who, with three companions like-minded, started for seven weeks' march among the Alps with a knapsack in which there was nothing but a little night-gear, a note-book, one change of shirt and of socks, and a hair-brush or so. No change of clothes at all or of boots. When he came home—fourpence in his pocket—his boots were knocked to pieces, his garments torn and ragged and discoloured, he was travel-stained and disreputable, he looked like a tramp. But he did'nt mind, bless you! It was part of the holiday to come home in this condition. The knapsack, I remember, was a very uncomfortable thing to wear; it dragged the shoulders back; it kept slipping down; it became intolerably heavy. If it had not been for the glory of the thing it would have been better to leave it in a ditch. The cyclists, I am sure, are having a much better time.

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A very good book might be written by an elderly man on his holiday travels. I suggest the book to anyone who, like myself, has found in his travels, far or near, the greatest refreshment and joy of his life. Every year has brought me fresh travels and new places and unexpected adventures and new friends, and increased knowledge. My travelling companion of many years—F. G., to thy memory!—is dead, and now I go alone,—alas!—or with new friends not quite like the old, because they know me in the present and not in the past. F.G. loved especially a Christmas or New Year's walk. You take the train and arrive at your starting point in time for dinner. In the morning you send on your bag by train and set off at nine. The country towns of this island are all about nine miles distance from each other. You, therefore, arrived at luncheon time at some place where there was an inn, with the chance of a chop. After lunch you walked on, and generally reached your destination at about five, just after dark. One such walk I remember. It was at Christmas in the year 1880, or thereabouts. We went by train to Newnham in Gloucestershire, where we spent the night. In the morning we walked through a strange wild country, unlike anything I had ever seen, called the Forrest of Dene, a piece of country that deserves to be visited—in the middle of it is an old-fashioned inn, very picturesque, and right in the heart of it there has sprung up a town entirely composed of miners' cottages. It is on high land, and on the edge of it you look down on the town of Monmouth spread out below. At Monmouth we passed the second night. The next day we walked all down the valley of the Wye to Chepstow. The day, I remember, was perfectly fine, the sky clear, and a bright sun fell upon the hanging woods on the bank of the winding river, making them glorious and splendid. The day was all too short. The sun went down soon after we left Tintern Abbey. In the twilight a screech owl began to hoot. "It is for me," said F.G., not out of prophesy, but because he knew already of a certain trouble hanging over him. It fell a day or two afterwards. Well; it was about as big a trouble as can happen to a man, but he pulled through, and we had many walks together afterwards.

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It was F. G. who undertook to walk all round England. He started, I believe, at Gravesend, in company with another, not myself. He carried a round white stone in his pocket, and when they came to the end of the walk, they buried the stone; digging it up again, when they began again. In this way he had got, I believe, all round the coast of Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, Devon, and as far as Boscastle in Cornwall, and confidently expected to finish the circumambulation of Great Britain in four hundred years, unless anything prevented. Unfortunately something did prevent, and now he lies in Kensal Green, and where that white stone is buried no one knows.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered....	45	49	34	93	35	22	31	34
Tuesday, July 21	1	35	0	73	0	62	0	72
Total....	46	84	35	69	36	84	32	6
Total fall to 21st July, 1890.....	47	39	50	57	52	88	37	93
Total fall to 21st July, 1889	53	55	59	84	59	75	50	11

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

"THE WHITE KNIGHT OF KERRY" is the title claimed by Mr. E. G. Fitzgibbon, who has just been elected chairman of the newly-constituted Metropolitan Board of Works in Melbourne at a salary of £2,000. Queen Elizabeth, it seems, conferred the title on the head of the house of Fitzgibbon in her day, and the Melbourne "Fitz," as he is always colloquially called, maintains that he is the head of the family at present. For thirty-five years he has been the Monckton of the Melbourne Corporation, and virtually the municipal governor of that metropolis. Successive mayors were but as puppets in his hand. But his despotism has been decidedly beneficent and benevolent, and if Birmingham is the best-governed city in the world, Melbourne is not a bad second. Thirty years ago he commenced advocating a Metropolitan Board of Works, and now, when he is close on seventy, he sees the vessel launched and himself on the quarter-deck. He has tried poetry, like Sir Henry Parkes, and also a reply to "Progress and Poverty."

THE LAW OF LIMITATION IN INDIA.

ALTHOUGH statutes of limitation were once graphically described by a Chief Justice of England as statutes "of repose," there is very little repose on the part of the decisions concerning them. It is no exaggeration to say that in every number of the four series of Indian Law Reports—and they amount to forty-eight in the year—one question of limitation arises for decision. Having regard to this fact, we are, we think, justified in welcoming the second edition of the work now under review,* in which the recent alterations by the Legislature in certain of the articles are set out, and all the latest decisions, some of great importance, are referred to. Moreover, a large portion of the notes has been entirely rewritten and a number of old cases cited which were not in the last edition.

The learned author has not been content to merely set out the sections and articles with the cases upon them, but has also given a succinct history of each section with references to the English Acts, so far as they are relevant. In a work such as that upon the limitation of suits it is in many cases of the utmost importance to trace the particular provision through its various stages. Thus in a few words the note to section 21 (which deals with the subject of joint contractors not being affected by the act of one) gives the history of that section, and compares it with the English law relating to the subject, and after pointing out how that section does not interfere with the preceding sections 19 and 20, note concludes with a re-markably clear statement of the law applicable to the question as to how a debt may be kept alive by a person filling two characters, *e.g.*, of a beneficial devisee and an executor.

The present state of the decisions on one branch of the law of limitation has given rise to a diversity of opinion between the various courts in India, which, although interesting to the profession, is extremely embarrassing to the litigant. We refer to articles 132 and 147. Article 132 provides a period of twelve years from the date when the money becomes due for a suit to enforce payment of money charged upon immoveable property. Article 147 provides for a period of sixty years from the date when the money secured by the mortgage becomes due for a suit by a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale. It is no exaggeration to say with regard to the decisions on these two articles "*quot judices tot sententiæ.*" The Privy Council have not as yet helped to elucidate the matter, for they have held that article 132 applies only to suits brought for money charged upon immoveable property for the purpose of recovering it out of the property so charged. (L. R. 12, I. A. 12). But the way in which money due under a mortgage is realized out of the property itself—apart, of course, from the personal covenant of the mortgagor to repay—"and," as the author remarks, "it has been held that money due on a mortgage is money charged on land, and there are various kinds of securities which, by the rulings or enactments, have been held to amount to mortgages or charges upon land. Consequently, suits on mortgages, or such securities, to secure the money by sale of the land would fall, under the Privy Council ruling under the terms of article 132. Article 147, however, provides a limitation of sixty years for a suit by a mortgagee for the sale of the mortgaged property, and the question then necessary to be determined is what form of document will fall under the term mortgage and so get the benefit of that article, and what form amounts only to a charge and must be enforced within twelve years under article 132, and on this point, as the preceding cases will have shown, the courts in India are not in accord."

It would be difficult to put the point in a terser form than is done by this extract; but it is to be hoped either that the Privy Council will shortly settle this vexed question, which is obviously of extreme importance, or that the Legislature will by an amending Act declare the distinctions applicable to the two articles in question.

In the note to section 5 the author gives a clear exposition of the law with regard to the admission of an appeal or application for a review of judgment after the expiration of the period provided therefor. It is, however, very difficult to see why the extension of time, if sufficient cause be shown, should be limited to applications for review of judgment only. Why should all applications not stand on the same footing? Why, for instance, should an application for leave to appeal as a pauper not be admitted, if sufficient cause be shown, after the time prescribed by article 170? Can it be that the words in the section "any appeal or application *for* a review of judgment may be admitted after the period, &c.," ought to be "any appeal, application, *or* a review of judgment can be admitted, &c.?" It would certainly be consistent to make all applications stand on the same footing in this respect. Upon a complete examination of the book throughout, we have no hesitation in saying that the present work has stood the test in every respect, and must prove a valuable guide to the difficult subject of which it treats. The printing and general get up of the book leave nothing to be desired and the good index at the end of the book is a fitting conclusion to it.

* The Indian Limitation Act, 1877, by M. H. Starling, B.A., LL.B., 2nd edition.

THE LATE MRS. LITTLEDALE.

IT is with the deepest regret, writes a correspondent of the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, I learned the other day of the death of Mrs. Littledale, the wife of that talented Irishman, Professor Littledale, of Baroda. The sad event occurred on the 5th instant at Edinburgh whither the deceased lady had gone from Hyderabad in April last for the sake of health. In Mrs. Littledale I have lost one of the sincerest friends it has ever been my lot to have. Clever, pretty and charming, she was the light of many a gay circle in Hyderabad (Deccan) where she held the position of head-mistress of the Zenana school, and her loss will nowhere be more felt than by the fair houris of this sanctuary, of which she was the presiding goddess, loved and respected by all who sought light and learning at her feet. Mrs. Littledale was the daughter of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, of Bombay, and was one of the first Indian girls who benefitted by the teaching of the west. Her father, a courteous native gentleman of liberal views, sent his daughter when quite a girl to England to be educated. In adopting this course the doctor offended many of his co-religionists, but he never regretted breaking through the horrible bonds of caste prejudice. The little Hindu maiden grew up a perfect marvel, and one would have had to travel far and wide to meet a more accomplished young lady than she was at the age of sixteen. She possessed a voice of singular sweetness which she cultivated with great care, and as a pianist she had few equals. When I add to this that she spoke English, French, German, Portuguese and her native Marathi fluently, having also a fair acquaintance with Sanskrit, I do not think I shall be accused of exaggeration in calling her a marvel. But what endeared her to a very large circle of friends was the facinating charm of her manner, and her brilliant powers as a conversationalist. It is little wonder that with all these qualities she should have captivated the heart of a susceptible Irishman, whom, if I mistake not, she first met in my native city of Dublin. Their marriage caused a good deal of sensation both in European and native circles, but none could deny the suitability of the pair. I trust I shall be pardoned for introducing a few personal reminiscences of this remarkable lady, whose demise I cannot but consider a great calamity to my Indian friends. I first met her in Secunderabad, our introduction being a sweet little poem which she contributed to a paper with which I was connected. I am sorry the lines are not handy, for a reproduction of them would convince my readers of the ability of the writer. After this I saw her often and many was the happy reunion, and delightful conversazione at which I assisted in her charming little villa at Chilkalguda, which was the favourite resort of the highest in the land. Mrs. Littledale was a graceful writer and her contributions to several Indian and English papers, over the *nom de plume* Nulline (the Sanskrit for Lotus Flower) were admired by all who read them. Shortly before I left Secunderabad, Mrs. Littledale imparted to me her desire of writing a novel of Indian life, the sketch plot of which she allowed me the privilege to peruse. With that modesty so characteristic of females of her race, she was diffident of her powers of word painting, and wished for some one to undertake this portion of the work. A frightful carriage accident, which the deceased lady met with at Hyderabad a couple of years ago, quite shattered a by-no-means robust frame, and was the prime cause of the illness which has cut short so valuable a life.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGAR, JULY 19.

A MEETING of over two hundred select representatives of merchants, manufacturers, and leading gentlemen was held to-day in the new Kavijung market to consider what steps should be taken by the Nagar public in aid of the Poona Conference. Rao Bahadur Nanasheb Nisal, pensioned subordinate judge, presided.

Mr. Kashinath Bahirav Limaye, editor of the *Jagadatarsha* newspaper, opened the proceedings by stating that the Industrial Association of Western India at Poona proposed to hold a conference of the leading merchants, manufacturers and other gentlemen directly or indirectly interested in industrial revival, and the committee of the Conference had sent invitations to the leading gentlemen here to take part. The meeting was convened at the desire of those who had received the invitation; their object in convening the meeting being to explain to those assembled the aims and objects of the movement and to induce the sympathies of the Ahmednagar public towards the cause. The managing committee of the Conference was requested to send a representative of theirs to attend the meeting, and they have deputed their energetic secretary, Rao Saheb Mahadev Ballal Namjosi, for the purpose. Rao Saheb Namjosi was too well known to the public to require any introduction from him, and Mr. Limaye, therefore, at once proposed that Rao Saheb Namjosi should be called upon to address the meeting.

This proposition was carried with acclamation and Mr. Namjosi delivered a very interesting address which lasted for nearly a couple of hours. It was then proposed that, with a view to give wider publicity to the laudable work undertaken by the leading men of Poona, a public meeting of the citizens of Ahmednagar should be convened at an early date, whereat the representatives to be deputed to the Conference may be selected. It was also resolved to request Mr. Waddington, the Collector of the district, to preside at the meeting. The address which Rao Saheb Namjosi delivered principally gave the history of the several endeavours made at different times, in different places, and by different individuals. He pointed out that, although they were not quite sleeping over the matter, there was no organized movement to take care of their industrial interests as there were institutions to look after their social, political and religious welfare. It was with the object of removing this want that the Industrial Association of Western India was established. The constitution of the Association, he urged, more eloquently spoke of the new awakening than anything else could, and showed that in this matter of industrial revival officials and non-officials, reformers and re-actionists, merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, and traders, all met on a friendly platform. In this one matter there was a consensus of opinion. They all deplore their present condition and were anxious to find out remedies. The proposed Conference was one of these remedies, and the Poona Association was very anxious to make this remedy as efficacious as lay in their power. Mr. Namjosi pointed out that if the movement was properly organized, well directed, and carefully managed, it was bound to succeed. Their experience in political and social matters had brought out one fact most prominently to their notice, viz., that the principle of self-help was an essential condition of success. He pointed out from the history of these movements that so long as the leaders of movements depended upon the efforts of others for success, they could not be expected to succeed. In this industrial movement they depended principally upon their own energy, and brains, and money, and partially upon that of the Government. The industrial movement could never succeed if it were conducted upon the lines of the political and social movements of the day, because in the movement self-help was the very essence of success. Government could do but very little to help. The little that they could do was being done. If they could show that they were prepared to do for themselves what they wished should be done, Government would be prepared to do their part of it. The Conference, Mr. Namjosi explained, wished in its first year to confine their work to four questions of general importance. They would move Government to make an industrial survey of the province. Such a survey would place before them the work which has to be done. The next question will be that of finding out the means by which that can be done. In elucidating this portion of the Conference work, Rao Saheb Namjosi very clearly explained the changes in the circumstances upon which successful production, distribution and banking in these days depend. He briefly alluded to the principle of co-operation which has brought the revolution in the industrial condition of the civilized world, and said that the Conference would discuss the means by which that principle can be popularized in this country. He then explained why an exhibition of imported articles had become a necessity. In conclusion he referred to the liberal resolution of the Government of Lord Ripon, conveying instructions to the local Governments to make purchases of Indian-made articles in Indian markets. He pointed out that the success of this policy depended more upon the good and energetic work of the manufacturers than upon that of Government. His reference to the dangerous results of the free-trade policy of Government was very pertinent. He pointed out that by that policy England strengthened the hands of foreign nations like Germany and Russia and weakened her own. He pointed out that inasmuch as England and India were united in all respects, Indian policy and English policy ought to be one. It might be that of free trade, but, so far as other nations have been concerned, it must be that of protection, otherwise the supremacy that the rivals of England are getting in Indian markets could not be checked. Lord Ripon's resolution meant this and nothing else. The policy of that resolution was not to give protection to Indian manufactured articles as against English manufactures, but to shut out the aggressive nations of the Continent.

After R. S. Namjosi's address, a strong committee was appointed to organize the grand public meeting, and the interesting proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the chairman, the Poona Association, and Rao Saheb Namjosi.

I understand that public meetings have been organized in most of the district towns and that representative gentlemen are coming from most of them. You will be glad to learn that several non-official European gentlemen have expressed their sympathy towards the movement, and it is expected that the several propositions will very probably be entrusted to them.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Mirzapore, with the English mails of the 10th inst., left Aden at noon on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday. The Mirzapore brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mr D F Powell, Mr and Mrs Hall and infant, Miss Hall, Mr B Johnson, Mr and Mrs Playle, Mr D Morgan, Major Elliott, Mr and Mrs Herbert Sherring, Capt. Creagh, Mr D Bett, Mrs S Robertson, Mr and Mrs Williams, Mr Hudson Miss Ritchie, Mr K W Keily, and Mr and Mrs Hudson and infant.

From Brindisi—Mr. H P Todd Naylor, Mr G R Thom, Mr W Donkin, Mr D Ross, Mr C Palmer, Mr L H Spence, Surg-Major B O' Brien, Col C H J Marshall, Capt S C J Jackson, M A Penny, Mr K M Chatterjee Mr E B Maclaran, Mr J Lovell, Capt Brownrigg, Mr Reddie, Mr Colville, Mr Schollay, Mr A McVicar Smith, Mr Allum, Major E H Fitzherbert, Mr J W Leighwood, Mr H A T Treble, Major Garwood, Mr R M Haining, Major A G Yaldwyn, Major J A Lambert, Mr A W Reuther, Mr J Macdowell, Mr F W Ewan, Surg-Major H H Williams, Mr Smith and Mr Hughes.

For Madras (via Bombay).—Mr T C Hill.

AT a general assembly of Royal Academicians and Associates Mr. Frank Dicksee, painter, was elected an Accademician. Mr. Frank Dicksee is the son of Mr. Thomas Francis Dicksee, and was born on the 27th of November, 1853. He received his first artistic instruction from his father. In 1870 he became a student of the Royal Academy, and in 1872 obtained a silver medal for a drawing from the antique. In 1875 he gained the gold medal for an historical painting, "Elijah confronting Ahab and Jezebel in Naboth's Vineyard," and in the following year exhibited the picture. At that time he worked also at drawings for book illustrations, and made some designs for stained glass. In 1877 he exhibited "Harmony," which was purchased by the trustees of the Chantrey Bequest Fund. This was followed in 1879 by "Envangeline." He has since exhibited in "The House Bulders," 1880; "Portraits of Sir William and the Hon. Lady Welby-Gregory," "The Symbol," 1881; "The Love Story," 1881; "The Foolish Virgins," 1883; "Romeo and Juliet," 1884; "Chivalry," 1885; and "Memories," 1886; in 1887 "Hesperia," in 1889 "Within the Shadow of the Church," in 1889 "The Passing of Arthur," in 1890 "the Redemption of Tannhauser," and at the present Academy Exhibition "The Crisis." In 1881 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

THE MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

WILLIAM ROME, chief engineer of the s. s. Knight Companion (Captain Durant), appeared on bail yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of assaulting Jainoo Balloo, a fireman on the same vessel, who disappeared from the ship on the morning of the 29th of June, when the steamer was eleven hours' sail from Aden on her voyage from Cardiff to Bombay. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, prosecuted and Mr. Raikes, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

Jainoo Bapoo Simy was recalled for cross-examination. He said: I was not aware that Jainoo Balloo was punished for sleeping in a bunker. When the chief engineer came down to the stoke-hole, the third engineer was not with him. He was alone. At this time Jainoo Balloo was in the fore stoke-hole. My mate, who worked with me in the aft stoke-hole, was the missing man.

Mr. Raikes: If the missing man worked in the aft stoke-hole, what was he doing in the fore stoke-hole?—He raked the fires. Jainoo Bapoo and Jainoo Balloo worked in the fore stoke-hole.

Who worked in the aft stoko-hole?—I and Jamoo Sheik Ally. (The witness here contradicted his former statement.) If Jamoo Sheik Ally says he was working in the fore stake-hole at this time, it is not true.

When the chief engineer went forward, did you hear him say anything to Jainoo Balloo?—No. I saw the engineer strike Jainoo near the windsail. Jainoo said nothing to the accused when he was struck.

Were you present on deck at half-past four in the morning when a search was made?—Yes.

Were you present when a shirt was found on the deck?—No.

You did not find or see found a shirt on deck?—No.

Did you hear of a shirt being found?—No. I contradict the captain's statement that no report was made to him till nine o'clock that morning.

Mr. Frere calls for the captain's log-book and examines.

When do you say you reported this assault to the captain?—At 5 30 a. m. This was after we searched and could not find Jainoo. When we went to the captain, he did not ask us any questions, but we volunteered the information.

How long before you made the search did you become aware that Jainoo wass missing?—Immediately after the search.

Have you ever seen the accused assault Jainoo or any of the firemen?—No.

Did you see where Jainoo went?—Upstairs.

Do you know why?—I do not know.

What words did he use?—"Go up" in Hindoostanee.

Have you ever heard the accused tell any one else to go upstairs before?—No.

Did you tell the captain this?—No.

Did it strike you as an extraordinary thing that the accused told Jainoo to go upstairs?—Yes. I was surprised.

Why did you not tell the captain this?—I forgot it. I did not mention this to the shipping-master when I was discharged in Bombay.

Why?—Because it was not my business.

Jainoo Bapoo was next called and cross-examined. He denied working in the fore stoke-hole.

Mr. Raikes: Were you present when a shirt was found?—No.

The magistrate: Is that shirt here?

Mr. Raikes: No. But I have sent for it, as there is some difficulty about identifying it with the deceased man's clothes.

Are you sure (to witness) that the first report was made to the chief officer and not to the captain?—We made the report to the captain first. I did not hear the deceased man's cousin report the matter to the shipping-master. The chief engineer used to strike other firemen on the back of the neck when the steam was low.

Did you report the engineer to the captain when he struck you?—No.

Re-examination declined.

James Richard Durant, commander of the s. s. Knight Companion, examined, said: The accused is my chief engineer and has been so for about fourteen months. I remember the 28th June very well, when we were about half a day this side of Aden.

Mr. Frere: At what time was a report made to you about a man being missed?—Between half-past five and half-past six that morning. It was made to me by Mr. Cunningham, the chief officer and the chief engineer. I caused a search to be made because the man had previously stowed himself away. He left his fires and went into a coal-bunker.

What was the man's name?—I believe Jainoo Balloo, as I have since learned.

Was any

engineer, but I could not tell who the other was. I cannot swear now whether I saw those two persons before or after the splash.

What were they doing?—Looking round and in the hatches. I saw them go right round the fore part of the vessel.

Cross-examined: If there was a struggle on deck before this splash I must have heard it. Quartermaster Braithwaite was on the bridge, at the wheel, at the time.

Mr. Raikes: Did he hear the splash?—I could not say. When he is at the wheel he stands about the centre of the bridge. He would leave the bridge at two and descend to the lower one, where he would remain till four.

James Littlewood Braithwate, quartermaster of the s. s. Knight Companion, was the next witness, who said: I was at the helm on the bridge from twelve to two with Mr. Jones. While I was at the helm nothing occurred to attract my notice. I saw the chief engineer and another man looking for this fireman. The chief engineer asked me if I had seen anyone go forward? I said, "No." I did not report this to anyone.

The magistrate: Did the captain make any enquiries about the missing man?—Yes.

If one man had been thrown overboard by another, could you have heard it?—Yes.

Frank Anderson, another quartermaster, said: My duties generally confine me to the bridge. I heard a splash on the port side, but took no notice of it. The splash I heard was abaft me.

Mr. Frere: What did you think the splash was?—I thought it was a tin or something thrown over the side. I did not mention it to the captain. I did not notice any one on dock at the time.

The magistrate: Could you hear people coming up on deck?—No, sir; I was not in a position to see anyone descending to the engine-room.

Abraham Nuya Cunningham, the chief officer, said: I was on duty on June 28th from four till eight in the morning. I saw a number of men searching about the deck. Almost directly under the bridge on the port side of the vessel I saw them find a shirt. They seemed surprised and informed me there was a fireman missing. They told me they suspected the man must have gone overboard, as they could not find him. The chief engineer told me a man was missing, when I ordered a thorough search. I reported the ineffectual search to the captain. Witness corroborated the second officer's statement about hearing the splash.

Edward Blundell, the third engineer, next said: I was on duty in the engine-room on the morning of June 28th from twelve midnight till four in the morning. My duty is to look after the machinery and the firemen in the stoke-hole. This morning I went up on deck at ten minutes to one and reported to the chief engineer that the steam was down about 40 lbs. He said, "We can't help it; there is no wind and we are doing best. Put the engines at a slower speed and we will keep up the steam as much as possible." He came down to the stoke-hole, opened the furnace door and found there was not enough coal on. He saw more coal put on to keep the fires heavier and then he went up on deck. The chief engineer was in the stoke-hole for about twenty minutes. Jainoo Balloo was there, but I did not see the chief engineer abuse him or anyone else. He was not in my sight the whole time. I don't recollect seeing Jainoo Balloo under the windsail.

Cross-examined: I am sure I did not see the accused go up on deck during those twenty minutes. He did not go up by the ladder from the stoke-hole on this occasion, but by the engine-room ladder. I went with the accused when he first entered the stoke-hole, but did not see him strike the man Jainoo Balloo. A person standing in the aft stoke-hole cannot see what goes on at the windsail in the forward stoke-hole. I did not see the man Jainoo Balloo in the stoke-hole again after the accused left, as I did not enter it for an hour. When the accused saw Jainoo Balloo at the fires, he asked me the reason why I had him there. He then said he would go up on deck and send the trimmer down, who came down soon after. I did not see Jainoo Balloo change places with the trimmer.

Sheik Essoob Sheik Ebrahim, examined, said: I was told by the accused to change places with Jainoo Balloo on Saturday night. I refused to go on the work of fireman. After I told the accused this he went up. I don't know where he went.

Cross-examined: The *serang* woke me up at two in the morning to go to my work as trimmer in the coal-bunker. I did not see Jainoo Balloo.

The magistrate: When was the last time you saw Jainoo?—At 4 p.m. on the 28th June, in the evening.

Mr. Cunningham, recalled, said: I did not take charge of the shirt. On the same day I asked the *serang* for Jainoo's clothes, and some were given me from his cousin's box. The shirt was not amongst those clothes.

Mr. Frere: Did you make any enquiries about the shirt?—No. The clothes were given to me in a bundle, and I locked them up.

When did you first find the shirt was missing?—Last week, on board a ship, when I examined the bundle.

Why did you examine the buudle?—In consequence of the proceedings in this court.

Have you made any enquiry of his cousin?—No, because I have not seen him since he left the ship. I received some of the missing man's clothes from his cousin Bawa Saheb.

William Henry Walker, shipping-master of Bombay, said: The native crew of the s. s. Knight Companion were discharged before me and the captain was present. On this occasion the master of the ship reported a fireman being found missing during the voyage. Nothing whatever was said to me by the native crew about the loss of the missing man. No complaint of any description was made by the chief engineer.

Cross-examination declined.

Bawa Saheb, the cousin of Jainoo Balloo, was recalled by the court and said: I did not mention the loss of Jainoo to the shipping-master, but to a Parsee, who referred me to the police. The effects of the missing man are with the Sirkar. (Witness denied the finding of a shirt on the deck.)

William Rome, aged 43 years, in making his statement to the court, said: On June 25th this man Jainoo was found asleep instead of being on the fire, and he was changed to trimmer. On the morning of June 28th I was called at about one o'clock by the third engineer, who complained of low steam. I went down and met the tindal and the missing man at the stoke-hole door. The tindal complained of Jainoo, and I enquired whether he was on the fire of the tindal and the third engineer. They said "Yes." I told Jainoo to go back to the trimming. I then went back to the engine-room.

The magistrate: Did you strike Jainoo Balloo?—No, sir.

Did you tell him to go on deck?—No, sir.

Where did you go after leaving the stoke-hole?—I went up the engine-room ladder and called the *serang* down. When the tindal told me that Jainoo was asleep, I went on the poop and forward in search of him, but did not find him.

Mr. Richardson asked the accused's counsel whether he wished to address the court.

Mr. Raikes replied he would not do so unless the court framed a charge or would urge him to go into his client's defence, if it was the opinion of the court that a *prima facie* case had been made out.

Mr. Frere thought it would be futile to address his worship for the prosecution, since he was not in full possession of the entire evidence.

Mr. Richardson in disposing of the case said he did not think a *prima facie* case had been made out against the chief engineer, although he had made a full enquiry into all the circumstances of the case, and after considering the evidence he thought the accused was entitled to be discharged. He therefore discharged him.

Mr. Raikes intimated obtaining the necessary process for perjury against the tindal and the man Bawa Saheb.

In Danish Court circles it is rumoured (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*) that between the Czar and his brother-in-law, the Crown Prince of Denmark, some discord exists, because the latter has repeatedly expressed his dissatisfaction at the expulsion of Jews from Russia.

The annual meeting of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta was held at the Grosvenor Hall, Buckingham Palace-road, on June 25. The Rev. Dr. E. S. Talbot presided, being supported by the Bishop of Calcutta, Archdeacon Atlay, Archdeacon Maples of Massasi, Canon H. S. Holland, Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., Sir W. Phillimore, and others. The chairman said the mission was being carried on almost on the lines originally laid down by Mr. Willis, its first superior. The Bishop of Calcutta, in giving a long and interesting account of the progress of the work, said the new Mission-house in Calcutta was approaching completion, and their first bequest, that of Canon Liddon, of £250, would be devoted to the lecture-house, which would be called after Dr. Liddon's name. The mission was endeavouring to solve the great problem how far the brotherhood system could be used in mission work. But to do that when their new central Mission-house was completed, they must have four, if not six, more men.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Vessels are at present experiencing very rough weather between Bombay and Aden, particularly those voyaging westward. Our Aden correspondent informs us that since the first week in July, ships have reached that port very much overdue, owing to the severe storm that has prevailed. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Amphitrite, which left Bombay on the 1st of July, took nearly ten days to accomplish the voyage across the Arabian Sea. A very heavy sea was shipped on one occasion, washing overboard six deck passengers, who were lost. The mail steamer Sutlej also reached port very late, and two of the crew were injured by a huge wave which swept the decks, throwing them down, breaking the arm of one, and severely bruising the other.

The *Madras Times* understands that Lord Wenlock proceeds on tour shortly through the distressed districts of Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chingleput and Cuddapah. Owing to the way in which the monsoon holds off, the distress in these districts continues to be on the increase, though, thanks to the number and the efficiency of the preventive measures, the individual misery and want is not nearly so great as might have been anticipated. Lord Wenlock will be able to form an adequate idea of the work that has to be undertaken and the difficulties that have to be overcome in order to cope with distress of this nature; and though we are not sufficiently firm believers in good omens to prophesy that his visit will be the direct means of causing the clouds to let down the rain, yet we feel certain indirectly much good should result from it, for thereby the head of the Government will be brought into touch with the district officials. After this tour Lord Wenlock will proceed to Poona, and there meet Lord Harris. We understand, too, that there is every probability of our Governor paying a visit to the Viceroy at Calcutta, during the coming cold weather.

Since Saturday night it had been raining copiously at Broach, writes a local correspondent. "We had about four inches of rain on Monday morning. A further fall is expected. The aspect of the sky is very threatening."

According to advices by the last mail, writes the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, dealers are hard at work in Melbourne buying horses for the Indian market. Mr. Macklin is sending up five hundred; Cavagnah ships two hundred and fifty by the Dullanda, and Weekes, who intends coming to Calcutta again this year, in spite of his many protests to the contrary, is sending one hundred and thirty in the same vessel. Gascard left on the 13th with one hundred and thirty, Southall with seven racehorses and hacks for his employer, and Mr. David Ezra is a passenger by the same steamer which should arrive shortly. Weekes will send the following flat-race horses:—Bestman, Belmate, Care, Calico, Coronation, Colenguna, Good Hope, Lucifer, Memoir, Peggy, Query, Salisbury, Vadistock; while there are three hurdle racers he has secured—Byre, Bird, Plebian, and Yatapa. Besides these, he sends half a dozen smart ponies.

It is rumoured that out of the four proposals in regard to the construction of tramways for Madras, submitted to the local muncipal commissioners, the Standing Committee have approved of the tender of Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. All the papers in connection with Messrs. Hutchinson & Co.'s proposals, says the local paper, are being circulated among the commissioners, and it is not likely that the question will be decided in circulation, but will have to be decided at a special meeting of the commissioners. The subject is an important one, costing the Municipality a large sum of money; and it is desirable that the President should call an early meeting of the commissioners, at which the question can be thoroughly threshed out.

Amongst the four officers named as likely to succeed Brigadier-General Kenny Herbert as Military Secretary to the Madras Government, Colonel McLeod, Commanding 3rd Light Cavalry, and at this moment on his way out from England, is regarded in military circles as first favourite; but it is doubtful whether he will give up his chances of a Brigade.

The daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Fife was christened at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, at noon on Monday (29th ultimo). The Queen went specially from Windsor to stand as chief sponsor, the other godmothers and godfathers being the Queen of Denmark (the infant's great grandmother), Princess Victoria of Wales, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Clarence. The names given to the infant are Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise. The Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by the Rev. Arthur H. Baynes, performed the baptismal rite, assisted by the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, and the Rev. Edgar Sheppard. The water used was taken from the Jordan by Prince George of Wales. In accordance with the expressed wish of the Duke and Dutchess of Fife, the ceremony was a quiet and simple one, consisting of the ordinary baptismal service, with two hymns. The Prince and Princess of Wales were among the many Royal personages present. After the ceremony the Queen returned to Windsor. It may be remarked that the infant stands but fifth from the Throne.

There was (says the *Sunday Sun*) a very pretty exchange of compliments at a dinner party the other night between Sir Edwin Arnold and an American beauty. Sir Edwin was telling of the glories and wonders of the pleasant country-house in which Mr. Andrew Carnegie is spending his annual vacation on these shores. "How delightful it must be to be a millionaire," said the beauty, "with boundless wealth to carry out all one's wishes in the most poetic form! Now, Sir Edwin, do you know what I should do if I were a millionaire and your hostess?" "What?" asked the poet. "I should present you with the curds from seven white kine that had been fed on the milk of seven white kine." The readers of "The Light of Asia" must be left to understand the allusion. Sir Edwin was delighted with the familiarity thus shown with his greatest work, and at the pretty compliments, but he was equal to the occasion. He told of how, the other day, he was being interviewed about his many experiences during his recent tour. "Now," he said at last, "we have but two minutes more. Is there any further question you would have me answer?" "What do you think of the American woman?" was the reply of the daring reporter. Two minutes, and this subject—vast, complex, delicate—more difficult to pass over than hot ploughshares! Sir Edwin for a moment started back appalled; but he had a sudden and happy inspiration. "*Africa*," he said. "It is a Persian word, and translated it means, 'Allah make more like them.'"

The Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, writes to us:—"It will probably interest your readers to hear that rain has at last commenced at Hubli. A telegram, despatched last night from that place, says:—'Raining moderately. Sowing commenced.'"

In comparing French institutions with those of the United States, M. de Chambrun, in his "Droits et Libertes aux Etats-Unis," is struck by the fact that while in France free association is regarded as something that must be strangled, in America it is one of the chief objects of the fostering and protecting hand of the law. In America the "rights of man" are still, in spite of Bentham's criticism of that phrase, an object of reverence; in France, according to M. de Chambrun, one can hardly find traces of these rights, "so completely are they crushed out between the criminal procedure and the penal code."

From Vienna we learn that there have been installed in the hospital at Serajevo two lady-physicians. These ladies obtained their diplomas at the Zurich University. Besides Frau Dr. Rosa Kerschbaum, who has been established some time as an eye physcian, there are now three ladies practising as physicians in the Austrian Empire.

The tour of the ex-Prime Minister of Greece, M. Tricoupis, in the Balkans, has revived the idea of a confederation of Greece, Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumania.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

Mr. Leech, director of the United States Mint, said to a correspondent recently with regard to the Cabinet decision postponing the regular coinage of standard dollars:—The action of the Secretary of the Treasury, complying with the mandatory requirements of the law by coining trade dollars from the bullion stored in the Mint, and also coining the stock of subsidiary silver into coins of such denominations as the public demand, will commend itself to the intelligent judgment of the people. The Trade Dollar Act of 1887 gave the Secretary discretion to coin it into standard dollars or subsidiary coins. The total number of dollars redeemed under this Act is 7,689,036, which, after being melted into standard bars, were used until the present year as stock for the coinage of subsidiary silver. The entire amount redeemed on the Pacific coast has been used for subsidiary coin, which together with about dol. 1,500,000 in the East, leaves $5,020,361 uncoined. The last congress directed that this balance should be coined as soon as practicable into standard dollars, but this has not yet been done, owing to the pressure upon the mints. The bulk of the standard dollar coinage has been executed in the East, where all the trade dollar bullion is stored. The entire number of standard dollars coined from March 1, 1878, when the coinage was resumed, down to to-morrow night, when mandatory coinage ceases, will aggregate 405,453,158. Of these 378,166,793 were coined under the Act of February 28, 1878, commonly known as the "Bland Law," and against them certificates have been and may be issued.

Advices from Odessa on the position of the wheat trade of South Russia and the grain export movement say that no further change has been noticeable, unless it be that the dulness has become even more marked with unchanged prices. Transactions are very restricted, and the exports seem to be almost exclusively in fulfilment of earlier contracts. This, however, is said to be the less surprising as the arrivals from the interior, considering the extraordinarily reduced stocks are relatively unimportant. The usual dull season, moreover, is beginning, and until the new crops come to market no very marked revival of activity is probable. Meantime steamers at Odessa and the neighbouring ports have great difficulty in obtaining full cargoes. As regards the crop prospects the reports are not at all satisfactory. Showers here and there have indeed been reported, but they have been far from sufficiently abundant, and complaints are made not merely concerning the winter sowings but also with respect to the appearance of the spring sowings. In some districts the plants are said to have been practically ruined by drought. The crop prospects in general are, in short, rather gloomy, although the extremely pessimist reports which are being received in Odessa are to some extent distrusted.

The United States trade returns for May show a large increase in the declared value of the exports of cotton, with a decrease in breadstuffs and petroleum, against the corresponding month last year, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1891.	1890.
Cotton	$11,460,987	$5,146,257
Breadstuffs	12,320,231	13,694,733
Petroleum	3,584,531	4,684,336
Total	$27,375,799	$23,515,326

The apparent decrease in the breadstuff exports appears to have been due to a decline in the shipments of flour, the exports of wheat from both the Atlantic and Pacific ports showing an increase in quantity against May, 1890. The average price of the wheat exported from the Atlantic coast, moreover, was $1·10, against 94 cents in May, 1890, and the average price of that exported from the Pacific coast was about dollar 1, against 80c. in May, 1890, the average for all ports being dollars 1·06 this year against 85c. last year. The quantity of cotton exported during the month was 116,300,338lb., against 48,857,894lb. in the corresponding month last year. The value of the cotton exported during the whole of the crop year up to the end of May is given as dollars 275,000,000, against dollars 240,000,000 for corresponding nine months of the season 1889-90, the average export price being 10c. less this year than last. Though the petroleum exports for May show a decrease in value, the total for the expired 11 months of the fiscal year is upwards of 648,600,000 gallons, against 604,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1889-90; but the increase of value has been only slight, the price having been lower than last year. It is estimated that the total value of the exports of all kinds in May will show an increase of dollars 4,000,000 against May, 1890, and that the June exports will also show a considerable increase over the corresponding month last year.

The Witwaterstrand Chamber of Mines has called the attention of the Capetown Chamber of Commerce to the position of companies registered with limited liability in other countries, but not registered or incorporated in the Transvaal. Notwithstanding their foreign registration, such companies carrying on business in the Transvaal do so with unlimited liability, exposing shareholders to the risk of being deprived of the whole of their private assets for the companies' debts. The remedy, the Witwaterstrand Chamber points out, is simple, and the responsibility lies on the directors of all such companies to see that limited liability is secured by registration in accordance with the laws of the Transvaal.

A copy of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico, which was signed in 1888, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The text was published in the same form in 1889, but the present issue contains a list of the British colonies which have acceded and those which have not acceded to it, whose right to independent action in the matter was admitted in the treaty. The essentials of the treaty are the mutual concession of most-favoured-nation treatment in regard to trade and navigation, and the privilege of residence and trade on the same footing as natives, with exemption from military service. The Colonies of Newfoundland, Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania, Natal, South Australia and Queensland have acceded to the treaty, while India, Canada, Cape Colony, New Zealand, and New South Wales have not done so.

In a report to the Foreign Office on the trade of Greytown (Nicaragua), Consul Bingham states that whereas the business of the port formerly depended to a considerable extent on the extraction and exportation of indiarubber, the indiarubber trees have been almost entirely destroyed by excessive bleeding, and the commerce of Greytown is now chiefly confined to the carrying and merchandise trades with the interior of the Republic and the Mosquito coast. Work on the Nicaragua Canal during the past year has given some impetus to trade; but, owing to there being hardly any articles of exportation, merchants are compelled to cover their invoices with bills of exchange bought in the interior of the Republic and on the Mosquito coast, and in some cases by shipments of gold and silver coin. Some amount of gold has been exported from the newly discovered goldfields at Prinza-Pulka, but Mr. Bingham has been unable to obtain any estimate as to the value.

A correspondent writes:—"The rapid cheapening of aluminium is attracting the attention of chemists. With the rapid extension of the knowledge of electrolysis and the improvement of dynamos, the time seems near for a more general introduction of this metal into the arts and trades, for the construction of household utensils as well as ornaments. In 1855 its price was 360s. per lb.; two years afterwards it had fallen to a third of that amount; in 1860 it was quoted at 62s.; from 1862 to 1877 its price was 20s.; in 1888 15s.; and now it is to be obtained for 5s. per lb. Both the physical and the chemical properties of the metal are remarkable. It is very light (its specific gravity being only 2·56), malleable, ductile, and finely sonorous. As a conductor of electricity it is hardly inferior to silver, whilst its capacity for heat is six times that of silver. Its chemical properties should be appreciated in the damp climate of England, and in the smoky and sulphurous atmosphere of manufacturing towns. Like gold and platinum, aluminium does not oxidise, or does so very slowly; and is almost unaffected by sulphur. With other metals, as iron, zinc, and silver, it easily forms alloys, with some of them maintaining its useful characteristics. The silver alloys are not injured by sulphuretted hydrogen. The most familiar and valuable alloy is aluminium bronze, which is a definite compound with copper, the metal resembling gold in appearance, taking and maintaining a high polish, being very malleable although hard, and, weight for weight, possessing the tenacity of steel."

A usually well-informed correspondent, writing from Paris gives some account of the remarkable operations in gold which have for some time past been carried on by a leading firm in that city. These operations, which have already drawn a large quantity of gold from the United States, are still being continued, and it is estimated that shortly, when they are completed, the entire amount brought to Paris will have reached £6,000,000. Most of that already received has gone to the Bank of France, where the stock of the metal has increased to the extent of £3,600,000 since the operations in question began. It is understood that the Bank has engaged to return to the firm in the autumn, and without charging a premium, all the gold it has deposited, and presumably this will b wanted for Russian account. It is stated that during most of the time when these transactions were going on the foreign exchanges were adverse, and yet they appear to have been advantageously conducted, in preparation for the coming requirements. In this connection it is interesting to notice that the net export of gold from the United States to Europe since the the beginning of the present year are estimated in round figures at £13,500,000.

Midsummer has for some years past been regularly a time of inquiry, not unmingled with anxiety, in the United States as to the probable course of the money market and the adequacy of the provision for the currency requirements of the latter part of the summer and of the autumn. This year the feeling of uncertainty has been intensified by the heavy gold exports, the depleted condition of the Treasury, and the prospects of exceptionally large crops. In view of this fact, the New York *Commercial Bulletin* has published the following table, showing the estimated money circulation of the country on October 1 for a series of years past and the estimate on June 1 this year:—

	$
1880, October 1	1,022,030,000
1881, October 1	1,147,000,000
1882, October 1	1,183,000,000
1883, October 1	1,2?6,000,000
1884, October 1	1,261,000,000
1885, October 1	1,?36,000,000
1886, October 1	1,?44,000,000
1887, October 1	1,333,000,000
1888, October 1	1,384,000,000
1889, October 1	1,40?,000,000
1890, October 1	1,498,000,000
1891, June 1	1,504,000,000

The New York paper points out that, according to this table, even if the Government were to make no addition to the present circulation, the volume of currency available for the crop movements of the autumn would still be larger than it has ever been before. It would be larger by more than $100,000,000 than the amount found necessary to move the large crops of 1888, and larger by more than $9300,000,000 than in 1881 and 1882. It is therefore possible that the crop movements may not require any further expansion this year, unless there is a very pronounced revival of business activity or an out-break of speculation and an inflation of prices. In any case the Treasury, according to the opinion of its secretary, Mr. Foster, will be in a position to make a more considerable addition to the volume of currency, if it is deemed desirable, than has been generally supposed. Mr. Foster says he could, if necessary, redeem the entire amount of Four and a Half per Cent Bonds when they fall due in September; and an analysis of prospective receipts and expenditures of the Government indicates that the necessary expenditures of the next fiscal year will fall far enough below the amount of revenues to allow the redemption of the amount of public debt required by the sinking fund law, which is nearly the amount of Four and Half per Cent. Bonds now out-standing. If these calculations are approximately correct, the Treasury Department will be in a position to make "fall" disbursements about as large as ever before, with the exception of the unprecedented outpour last September.

Orders for new vessels have been received by Scotch shipbuilding firms very sparingly during the past month. Exact figures are not available, but it is stated, on good authority, that the new tonnage sold has not reached more than one-fourth of the current production. That is a rather serious announcement, because it follows upon several previous reports tending to show that unless a considerable increase of new orders should come to hand very shortly the shipbuilding industry on the Clyde must become much less active. In the north-east of England shipbuilders are doing rather better than their Scotch competitors, and are more fully employed. Last month there were launched on the Clyde 175,295 tons, against 167,666 tons during the corresponding month of last year. In the whole of Scotland the new vessels put into the water had an aggregate tonnage of 208,675 tons, against 190,999 tons during the same month last year. Much anxiety is felt amongst the shipbuilders in Scotland as to the scantiness of the new orders coming to hand. In some cases they have been enabled, owing to the recent decline in the prices of ship plates and other requisites, to quote lower prices, but it appears that at present they have in many instances no choice between refusing orders and allowing their yards to become idle.

A noteworthy effect of the tariff war between France and Italy on the shipping trade of the Mediterranean is mentioned by Consul Cocoto in his report on the trade of Brindisi for last year, just issued. The cessation of the export of wine to the French markets has continued, with the result that of the 62 British steamers which arrived at Brindsi with full cargoes during 1890 not one obtained a cargo there: and, with the exception of six steamers which left in ballast to load in other Italian ports, all had to proceed to the Black Sea or to other loading districts to secure a homeward freight.

M. Halppen, of Paris, has applied to the Porte for a concession for a railway from Dedeagatch to Salonica. A concession for a railway with one terminus at Youmourtalik, on the Gulf of Ayaz, and the other on the Persian frontier, has also been applied for by M. Letallo, as representative of the French firm of Fives-Lille.

Tha attempt to grow cotton in the province of Bassorah, made by a Mossoul merchant, has, according to the *Levant Herald*, proved completely successful. It is now the intention of Turkish Government to distribute to the agriculturists of that province a large quantity of cottonseed this year, with a view to extending the cultivation as much as possible.

THE CARE OF CONSUMPTIVES.

With increasing medical knowledge consumption is being brought more and more within the scope of preventive and medical measures. Yet few things can be more disheartening than to see the way that this most destructive of diseases is ordinarily treated. One by one the patients come, have their lungs examined, receive a bottle of medicine, and go away, instructed to return in a week. Week after week for awhile they come, and then only too many of them never are seen at the dispensary window more. The doctors who see them, in truth, do little more than watch the pathological changes of the disease as it rots a lung, and wastes a life away. We are constrained to say they could often do much more than they do. Perhaps the best way to treat consumption is intimated by statistics.

In overcrowded barracks it is most rife, so that we find the tendency to the disease promoted by an insufficient number of cubic inches of breathing space. Correct this, and the prevalence of the disease diminishes. How seldom in a dispensary is the consumptive given directions as to the size of his room. The value of sunlight should be taken into account. Rheumatic and phthisical patients are most numerous (other things being equal) in houses which open to the north.

A potent factor in the causation of consumption is a damp soil; accordingly we find a larger proportion of deaths from this disease among those who live on clay and loam than among those who live on sand. Indeed, this holds good of all affections of the respiratory organs. Where do you live? should be oftener asked than it is of the poor patients, who might perchance contrive to get on drier soil than clay.

It is well known what a large number of cases of consumption start with pneumonia. In the army, and elsewhere, one of the best preventives of inflamation of the lungs is wearing flannel shirts, and especially at night, for disease loves to work in darkness better than in the light.

Then there comes that great question, interwoven with economics, and pertaining to work, and food, and sleep. To work seventeen hours a day is enough to drive a cast-iron man to physical destruction. To see to it then that consumptives are not overworked and have plenty of sleep is imperative. The matter of food is of prime importance, and if men lived in scales and measured all the food ingested, it would be possible in not a few cases to say how long patients could live. There seems to be little doubt that very often consumption is largely due to a want of proper food.

While everything must needs be attended to, it is impossible to build up any patient without proper feeding. And here we come to speak of cod liver oil; it has done much good—it has done great good. But there are some things relating to it which are rarely spoken of. Now the only food on which alone life can be sustained is albumen, such as meat. A man must assimilate and excrete just so much of it every day, if he is to keep up. Is this taken into account in prescribing cod liver oil? Seldom or never! Yet a fact well worth taking home to the mind is this: That with a daily deficiency in the quantity of nitrogenous food, codliver oil cannot long prove much avail.

How should the cod liver oil be taken? How do we take our butter, cream lard?—alone and pure? Not a bit of it. Mixed with alcolics and gums? No, indeed. Batter cream, &c., are taken with other food, and cod liver oil, which is a food, should be taken in the same way. Hence it is that the Kepler Solution is preferable for consumptives. It consists of two foods, oil and malt, and is without question *facile princeps* in the matters of palatability and digestibility.

THE INDIAN SECTION OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Arts last month the following report of the work of the Indian section was presented:—

The Session began on the 22nd of January, with a practical paper, by M. E. J. Watherston on "The Hall-marking of Silver Plate, with special reference to India." Mr. Watherston argued in favour of optional Hall-marking in the United Kingdom, and with regard to India, he suggested the employment of the "touch" instead of the "scrape and parting assay." The proposal to establish in that country a system of Hall-marking for exported plate was described as "altogether impracticable." The discussion disclosed a diversity of opinion on this point. In the interests of the Indian silversmith, Sir George Birdwood was strongly in favour of compulsion for wares shipped to Europe, while other speakers, including Mr. T. H. Thornton, Sir Charles Bernard, and the Chairman (Sir T. C. Hope), agreed with Mr. Watherston's views. A letter was received from Sir Thomas Farrer, stating that he was "more satisfied than ever that the true remedy for the anomalies and difficulties of the present law is to abolish compulsory Hall-marking altogether." Mr. Watherson's services in the movement that led to the withdrawal of the plate duties were fully recognised. At the second meeting, 27th of February, Mr. Robert Gordon, M.Inst. C.E., and formerly of the Public Works Department in Burma, read an excellent paper on "The Economic Development of Siam." Mr. Gordon, who had just returned from Bankok, where he filled for some time an important official position, predicted a prosperous future for Siam. Interesting speeches were made by Sir Hugh Low and other gentlemen connected with the Malay Peninsula, the value of Mr. Gordon's information and the soundness of this views being unanimously admitted. The Chairman (Sir C. E. Bernard), who, as an ex-Chief Commissioner of Burma, is thoroughly acquainted with Siamese affairs, went so far as to express the opinion that within the next half century Siam "might become a great and important country." The interest taken in this paper was shown by the presence of the Charge d'Affaires and other members of the Siamese legation in London. "Indian Village Communities, with special reference to their Modern Study" was the subject of a paper of great interest to settlement officers and students of ancient institutions, read at the third meeting, 9th of April, by a well-known authority on Indian land system, Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E. Reference was made by Mr. Baden-Powell to the urgent need of better statistics, and the hope was expressed that this might be remedied by the influence of the Society of Arts, "so often exercised for good." In the discussion the appointment of a special officer to examine the village records in different parts of India with the view to the production of a comprehensive work on the subject was suggested. The desirability of the required information being "arranged statistically on ethnographic and other points" was also insisted upon. The chairman on this occasion was the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley. On the 30th of April, Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E., formerly Public Works Secretary to the Government of Madras, described the irrigation project now being carried out in the Periar Valley at an estimated cost of £542,500. The work was commenced in 1887 and is to be completed in 1895. The utility of the scheme thus brought to the notice of the British public for the first time was affirmed by among others Sir Theodore Hope, late Public Works Member of Council in India. That distinguished authority on Indian irrigation, Sir Arthur Cotton, who unfortunately was prevented by his age and deafness from being present, has, in a letter to the Society's *Journal*, since recorded his approval of the Periar project, which as the Chairman (Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff) observed, has been a pet of the Madras Government from generation to generation. On the 14th of May Mr. Thomas Wardle gave an admirable account of the extended uses to which Tussur silk is now being put in European textile manufactories. Many beautiful specimens of silk stuffs were exhibited in the room, and added very much to the attractiveness of a most successful meeting. Another of its features should be mentioned. The presidential chair was occupied by the Lady Egerton of Tatton, who is distinguished for her effort, to encourage the English silk industry. This is the first time that a lady has presided on such an occasion. At the closing meeting, on the 30th of May, Mr. C. L. Tupper, B.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, read an able and suggestive paper on "The Study of Indian History." The object was to demonstrate the value of the study of Indian history, and to show that study might be made easier, as well as more profitable. *Inter alia*, Mr. Tupper recommended that Government should undertake the preparation and publication of a good biographical dictionary of India. He also pointed out the want of a first-class historical atlas.

THE FRENCH IN THE FAR EAST.

The Bangkok correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on June 30:—"News has reached here to the effect that the French troops have occupied the province of Luang Prabang, east of the Mekong River. For some time past the movements of the French outposts on the Siamese border have given rise to uneasiness, and claims have been persistently urged in the local French Press to the whole valley of the Me-Kong, as belonging by right to the Kingdoms of Annam and Cambodia."

The French Ministerial papers do their best to cast doubts on the foregoing news, and the Havas Agency has been instructed to give it a categorical denial. No intelligence on the subject has been received at the British Embassy in Paris, or (up to the night of July 1) at the Siamese Legation. But there can be no doubt (says the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*) that for years past the French have been endeavouring to implant themselves in the valley of the Me-Kong.

[The *Standard* believes that the occupation of the province of Luang Prabang by the French is an event of no little importance to this country, as well as to the King of Siam. For some time past the necessity of annexing not only the whole of the Lao States, but the Kingdom of Siam itself, has been openly avowed by the diplomatists of France in order to counteract what they are pleased to call the intrigues of the English and Germans in that part of the world. The Siamese have the reputations of being, for the most part, an unwarlike, gentle, and affectionate people. But it is improbable that they will hail the presence of Europeans among them in the new character of conquerors; and it will be contrary to all exprience if they do not offer some show of resistance to the loss of their territory. The *Standard* is also of opinion that the step taken by France will be regarded at Pekin with deep displeasure, and thus render the task of effecting a complete and successful French occupation much more difficult.]

A name long familiar to magazine-readers has been transformed by the marriage of Miss Rosa Mulholland, in Dublin, in Mr. Gilbert, the historian of that city. Readers of *Cornhill* at the time when "Romola" was running through its pages will remember Miss Mulholland's "Pretty Mrs. Archie"; and Dickens heartily welcomed the stories she sent as a very young novice to *All the Year Round*. To one of these he himself gave the title of "The Late Miss Hollingford," and it is bound with "No Thoroughfare" in the Tauchnitz reprint of his works. Mrs. Gilbert is a sister of Lady Russell, and she has been a frequent visitor at Sir Charles Russell's house in Harley Street, where Mr. Gladstone lately expressed to her his admiration of one of her later stories, "Marcella Grace."

The foundation-stone of the Church House, which is to be erected from designs by Sir Arthur Blomfield, was on Wednesday (June 24) laid by the Duke of Connaught, in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage. Prior to the ceremony a special service was held in Westminister Abbey, and was very largely attended. At its conclusion the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop-designate of York, and a large body of Bishops, clergy and laity formed in procession, and walked to the site of the new building over which a large marquee had been erected. At the entrance outside which was posted a guard-of-honour furnished by the Queen's Westminsters, the Duke of Connaught, who was accompanied by the Duchess, was received by the Archbishops, a fanfare of trumpets announcing the Prince's arrival. As the procession entered the marquee the choir sang the National Anthem. The Duke having laid the stone made a short speech in which he congratulated the clergy in having founded a House that should show for ever and knit together those elements which go to make the Church one indissoluble body. As a solidier he felt very grateful to the Church for the interest she had taken in the temperance movemnent. He spoke enthusiastically of the vitality of the Church. Purses containing donations to the building having been presented, the proceedings concluded.

THE USE OF TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL.

Count Tolstoi has, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, published an article on the effects of tobacco and alcohol, which has been translated into many languages and has aroused much discussion. One of his translators, M. Halperine Raminski, had the idea of asking a number of Frenchmen, well known in letters, art, or science, for their opinion upon the theories of Tolstoi on this subject; and the literary supplement of the *Figaro* contains a score of the replies received.

M. Gounod says:—"You do me the honour to ask me my opinion on the very interesting study of the illustrious Count Tolstoi in reference to the effect of tobacco on the intellectual and moral faculties. I have just read this noble essay with that respectful attention merited by the venerable name of the author, and I admit sincerely the truth of his opinion in all that has to do with the intellectual faculties. I think that the habit of using tobacco produces a sluggishness of these faculties, that this sluggishness follows upon the habit, and by abuse may reach even to atrophy. I am not so sure that it could positively result in the annihilation of conscience, whose witness is too startling to undergo so easily an eclipse so disastrous. I say conscience, be it noted; I do not say will. Conscience is a divine decree; will is a human energy. The latter can be weakened by abuse of the organs; the former, however, seems to me quite beyond all effect of the sort, because it creates the responsibility without which man ceases to be amenable. I have smoked a great deal. I do not recall that it has ever modified the judgment of my conscience on the morality of my acts."

M. Alphonse Daudet writes:—"In reply to your question, let me say to you that certainly your admirable Tolstoi is under unfortunate obligations to our Tarascons. He sees everything larger than life, and in his case one must always bring him to the point. Doubtless abuse of tobacco and alcohol is folly: but after dinner nothing is so good as a pipe taken with one or two little glasses of excellent brandy. As for myself I have never sought, and I never shall seek, alcohol as a stimulant for work. When it happened to make me drunk when I was a young man I was incapable of writing or conceiving a line. In return I have smoked a great deal while working, and the more I smoked the better I worked. I have never noticed that tobacco was injurious; and, by a kindness of nature, when I am not well even the smell of a cigarette is odious."

M. Richepin says

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is common experience with shipowners and shipbuilders to have propounded to them means whereby even thirty knots per hour may be realised, and these backed up by very elaborate calculations as proof, but which, when investigated, are found, like those of a well-known writer of scientific romance, to be wanting in some little detail, insignificant at first sight, but absolutely essential to complete the proof, writes A. E. Seaton in the current number of *Scribner's Magazine*. So far no great departure from the existing form of ship, nor from the method of propulsion, has resulted in obtaining a higher speed than is common with ordinary ships of the same dimensions; and in nearly every case such departures have mortified the inventors as well as disapointed the public by turning out absolute failures; and there is no good reason to suppose that further successes than have already been attained will be achieved in any other way than by improving the conditions that now obtain, both as regards form of ship and method of propulsion, inasmuch as the physical causes which combine to retard the motion of a vessel, and the physical forces which are employed in overcoming that registance, remain to-day as they ever were, and are—in fact, Nature's immutable laws. The commercial question is also one that presses very hardly at all times and must continue to do so more and more, as will be seen latter on. The Atlantic greyhound of to-day is, in immersed form, substantially that of the viking's craft of more than a thousand years ago. And if we look to Nature for our study we shall find that the swiftest fish are not unlike in general form to the submerged part of a ship; and the comparison is the more easily accepted when it is remembered that the fish is wholly submerged while the ship is only partially so. The one has to contend with waves and other surface disturbances, and must perforce keep above the water, while the other is free from such disturbing elements and conditions, and pursues its course in practically smooth water.

A new naval ordnance-proving ground, which has been established at Indian Head, on the Potomac, will soon be the scene of a test of ship armour worthy to be ranked with the great trial of last September at Annapolis, says an American journal. In some respects it may be considered still more important, according to particulars given in an Associated Press account, since it is intended to definitely settle what kind of plates shall be put on our new war vessels. The magnitude of the coming trial is further shown by the number of plates that will now be put in competition, each of the standard dimensions, 8 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 10½ inches thick. All these are under construction by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., of Pittsburg. They will represent steel, steel with nickel alloy, steel treated by the Harvey carbonising process, and nickel-steel treated by this process. Those that are to be hardened on the surface by the Harvey system will have it applied to them, it is said, at the Washington ordnance yard. It will be seen that the forthcoming trial is to be of the same general character as the one which took place a few weeks ago on the Annapolis proving ground, but with the important difference that plates three and a-half times as thick will now be used, and will be fired at by 6-inch and 8-inch guns. A further interest will be lent to the trial by the use of some American-made projectiles, as furnished by the Carpenter Steel Company, which is manufacturing them for the Navy Bureau of Ordnance on the Firminy system. As a competition in which American-made armour, guns, and shells are employed, it will have an unprecedented importance for this country at least.—

There is a good old story told in naval and official circles of the captain who "many years ago" had occasion to expend a spar to replace a topgallant yard, and duly entered the same in the record of daily expenditure as "expended to replace a yard carried away." But this was exactly the sort of entry that the vigilant Audit Department of the period, then located at Somerset House, could by no means pass, and an explanation was promptly called for to name the person who carried away the spar, and why, and what steps were taken to recover it. The tradition is that the irate officer directed a fresh record to be sent in for the period, wherein canvas was shown as expended for repair of jib-sheets, spars for repair of guys and braces, brooms for sweeping the anchor, and so on, and that the "amended" account was passed without demur or question. We do not vouch for the truth of the story, but that incidents somewhat akin to it did unfrequently occur in by-gone days we doubt not. Much of the so-called auditing of accounts of stores in past times, usually by clerks who knew nothing whatever of actual service and the working of a ship, was a pure farce. Matters are greatly changed now in this connection, and doubtless, from a mere account-point of view, the auditing of these accounts is conducted with far more intelligence and thoroughness.

It is reported that in order to obviate the necessity on the part of the Duke of Connaught, as Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, to requisition the Port Admiral for a yacht every time he goes afloat to inspect the coast defences, a handsome steam-launch is being built for his Royal Highness's use in the Portsmouth gun wharf. The vessel, which is built of oak, with teak frames, is 60 ft. long, and is to have a speed of 11 knots. The War Office navy grows apace: at first it consisted merely of lighters for the conveyance of guns and ordnance stores to and from Woolwich and the gun-wharfs, then the Submarine Miners wanted a flotilla—which includes what may be termed gun-vessels and armoured tugs—and now a yacht is to be added.

Two more of the second-class cruisers of the *Latona* class have been put into the water—the *Intrepid* being launched from the works of the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron-Ship Building Company on Saturday, June 27th, and the *Brilliant* at Sheerness on Wednesday, the 1st instant. In the former case, the christening ceremony was performed by Lady Burns, of Castle Wemyss, and in the latter by Mrs. King, wife of Captain R. D. King, R. N., Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard. According to the report of Mr. White's speech at Govan, 14 of these cruisers are already "completed" and if so might figure in this year's manœuvres; but instead of the word used, it is probable that we ought to read "launched." Next year the first-fruits of the "Increase to the Navy" Bill ought to make a brave show at Spithead; and next year, too, we ought to hear that orders have been placed for 11 more ships, part of a further building programme.

Major-General W. H. March, C.B., who has been awarded the Good-Service Pension which became disposable on the death of General Lowder, C.B., joined the Royal Marine Corps in November, 1830, became Commandant of the Portsmouth Division in November, 1864, and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General in November, 1865. He served on the North Coast of Spain against the Carlists in 1836 to 1840, and was present at Hernani, and in all the actions in which the Marines were engaged; also in the Crimea, including Sebastopol, Balaclava, and Inkerman (severely wounded in the latter engagement—medal with three clasps, Knight of the Legion of honour, Sardinian medal, Fifth Class Medjidie, Turkish medal, and Brevet of Major); commanded at Shanghai, 1860, and repulsed to attacks (mentioned, medal; G.B., in May, 1873). General March is the first officer holding honorary rank only who has been awarded this pension.

The visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to a British man-of-war is notable in many ways; but it is incorrect that his Majesty has never been on board one before. We are informed that more than 35 years ago the Emperor visited the Arethusa in Corfu Harbour, and what is more, went out in the vessel and witnessed some practice at target. The Emperor telegraphed from Fiume to the Queen expressing his satisfaction at his visit, and at his thus being able to give a new proof of the *entente cordiale* existing between the two Sovereigns and countries. The Emperor seems to have been most favourably impressed by all he saw on Admiral Hoskin's flagship. The squadron has left for Zara, and goes thence to Spalato. The visit of the fleet to Austrian ports has been a success in every way.

After trial of the like productions of England and Germany, it appears that Canet quick-firing guns have been adopted by the Russian Minister of Marine for the Imperial Fleet. At one of the French trials at Le Hoc, near Havre, 10 shots were fired in 100 seconds with the 15-cm. (5·9-in.) gun, the projectiles being of 40 kg. (88·18 lb.), and the charges of smokeless powder varying from 9·4 to 12 kg. (20·94 lb. to 26·45 lb.). Seven other discharges were made in 54 seconds with a lighter projectile. The ballistic trials showed pressures varying from 716 m. (2,316 ft.) to 761 m. (2·496 ft.). With the smaller gun of 12 cm. (4,72 in.) nine shots were fired in 444 seconds, the white powder being used.

Another note—and this time an amusing one—upon the attitude assumed by the French service press in regard to the much-debated question of the Triple Alliance. The Rome correspondent of the *Avenir Militaire*, after some remarks upon treaties and obligations, concludes:—"But what do you say of the inspection of the Italian arsenals and Fleet by an English Admiral?

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 20.
Boyd, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 45th Sikhs, from furlough, from England.

JULY 21.
Strickland, Surgeon, Ms, Medical Staff, on leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 20.
Boyd, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 45th Sikhs, on duty, to Jhansi.

JULY 21.
Evans, Captain, Madras, D A A G, from leave, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1891.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

I. A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Head-Quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Esplanade Cross Road, on Friday evening, 24th instant, at 6 o'clock. Business:—To discuss a circular from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Rifle Association.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Capt., & Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1891.

I. The following drills will take place this week:—Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters. Thursday, at 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

II. A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the B. V. R. Corps Head-quarters, Esplanade Cross Road, on Friday next, the 24th instant, at 6 p.m. Members are earnestly requested to attend. Business:—To discuss a circular from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Rifle Association.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut J C Keown, Indian Staff Corps, 4th Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assist Comdt in the Upper Burma Military Police.

The services of Lieut H A F Magrath, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Sikh Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assist Comdt in the Upper Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of the Rev J Taylor, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following additions to the list of Courts specified in the schedule to Foreign Dept Notification No. 1362-1., dated the 29th March 1889, namely:—Kashmir.—The Court of the Resident in Kashmir. The Courts of Assistants to the Resident in Kashmir.

Surgn-Major G H D Gimlette, MD, IMS, (Bengal), Agency Surgn, in Baghelkhand, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Surgn-Major J T B Bookey, I M S (Bengal) Medical Officer of the 6th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence of Surgn-Major Gimlette, or until further orders.

Major W H O Wyllie, CLE, S C, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Kotah, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Col J Biddulph may officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and as Govr-General's Agent in Baluchistan, or until further orders.

Major J H Sadler, S C, First Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and as Political Agent in Kota, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Major W H O Wyllie; Major Sadler will also officiate as Political Agent in Jhallawar in addition to his other duties.

Lieut A F Bruce, S C, Boundary Settlement Officer, Western Malwa, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India.

Second-Lieut J C D Pinney, Rl Warwickshire Regt, offg Sqdn Officer (on probation), 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted leave to Ranikhet for three months to study the native languages.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr P Sheridan, Depy Director Genl of the Post Office of India, is appointed Post Master General, Punjab.

With effect from the same date, Mr G J Hynes, Post Master General, Punjab, is appointed Depy Director General of the Post Office of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. W. H. Allen, Depy Assist. Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assist. Commissary-Genl, 1st class, *vice* Capt. E. A. F. Carter, reverted to regimental duty.

Lieut. A. R. Burlton, S. C., Depy Assist. Commissary Gen. 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Capt and Brt-Major H. F. S. Ramsden, SC, Assist Military Accountant, 1st class, to be an Assist Secy.

Mr. W. Mathie, Assist Examiner, 1st grade, to be Depy Examiner, 2nd grade.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps:—

Lieut J L Rose, Highland L I, offg Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regt.

Second-Lieut D B Blakeway, Liverpool Regt, Wing Officer, 30th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy.

Second-Lieut Blakeway will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Capt A Elderton, S C, Wing Officer, (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bengal Infy, for four months.

Capt. J. W. Cowley, S.C., Wing Comdr, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt. of Bengal Infy. for one year. Lieut. H. C. Edwards, S. C. Sqn Officer, 4th Regt. of Bengal Cavy., for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medicial certificate:—Lieut. H. A. H. Thompson, S. C, 1st Battn. 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regt (The Sirmoor Rifles), for one year.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col G. N. Channer, C.B., V.C., S C, (p. a.) for three months; Lieut W. H. Hildebrand, S C, Wing Officer, 27th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, (p. a.) for three months; first grade Apothecary W. A. Williams (m. c.) for three months; and Lieut L H Close, R E, Military Works Dept, is granted leave in India, (p a) for one month.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—To be Lieut-Colonel.—Major F C Burton.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Madras.—Hony Lieut and Assist Commissary T Wynn, attached to the Reserve Remount Depot, Hosur, to be Depy Commissary, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Mr Herbert Holmwood to be Lieut, vice Campbell, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and appointment are made in the Marine Survey of India:—Mr W G Beauchamp, 1st grade officer, Indian Marine, and Assist Surveyor, 3rd class (sub pro tem), to be Assist Surveyor, 3rd class; Mr W B Huddleston, 2nd grade officer, Indian Marine, Assist Surveyor, 4th class, and offg Assist Surveyor, 3rd class, to be Ass st Surveyor, 3rd class; and Mr C G Sinclair, 2nd grade officer, Indian Marine, to be Assist Surveyor, 4th class.

Mr T S Edwardes, 3rd grade officer, Indian Marine, has been placed on the retired list.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J J Connolly, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, N-W Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts of that Railway during the absence of Mr R K Williams on privilege leave.

Mr J R Bell, Suptg Engr, 1st class, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for State Railways during the absence of Mr F L O'Callaghan, CSI, CIE, on privilege leave.

Mr H B Addis, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engr-in-Chief, Frontier Railway Surveys, vice Mr J R Bell.

Lieut-Col H C Fox, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr and Secy to the Resident at Hyderabad in the Public Works Dept, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. F. Storey, or until further orders.

Mr. J W Parry, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub *pro tem.* is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

Mr R B Smart, Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr G P Spooner, Dist Locomotive Supt, class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, a further extension of furlough for six months.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, July 18.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr J A Luffman, Dist Supt of Police, Gorakhpur, privilege leave for three months.

Mr W H L Impey, Settlement Officer, Jhansi, privilege leave for three months.

Mr F W Porter, Magistrate and Collector, 1st grade, on deputation with the Police Reorganization Committee, privilege leave for one month.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr F W Porter, Magistrate and Collector, 1st grade, to be Inspr-Genl of Police, N-W Provinces and Oudh, vice Col A Olivant.

Mr C W W Hope, Assist Commissioner, Lucknow, to officiate as Depy Commissioner of Lucknow during the absence on privilege leave of Mr F B Moluck.

Mr J S Meston, Joint Magistrate, on Settlement duty, Jhansi, to officiate as Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, Jhansi, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W H L Impey.

POSTINGS.

Mr J Finn, Depy Collector, Kumaun, on return from privilege leave, to the Tarai district.

Mr C H Gordon, offg Assist Dist Supt of Police, on return from privilege leave, to the Dehra Dun district.

Mr A P Greenfell, Assist Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, to be Assist Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.

To fill an existing vacancy, Mr E Mo A Moir, Depy Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, to officiate as Depy Consvr of Forests, 1st grade.

Lieut-Col F Barrow, Depy Commissioner, 3rd grade, to be Depy Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Col T J Quin, Depy Commissioner, 3rd grade, to be Depy Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Mr H C A Conybeare, Depy Commissioner, 3rd grade to be Depy Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Major G W Anson, Depy Commissioner, 3rd grade, on deputation (seconded), to be Depy Commissioner, 2nd grade, but to be seconded in the list of Depy Commissioner.

Mr T R Wyer, Depty Commissioner, 3rd grade, to be Depy Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Mr J H Harrison, Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to be Depy Commissioner, 3rd grade.

Mr J Sanders, Assist Commissioner, 1st grade, to be Joint Magistrate, 1st grade.

Mr J Oakeshott, Assist Commissioner, Naini Tal, to be Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr J H Harrison, Depy Commissioner, 3rd grade, to be Depy Commissionor 2nd grade, sub. pro tem.

Mr J Nugent, Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to be Depy Commissioner, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

Mr D C Baillie, Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, to be Joint Magistrate, 1st grade.

Mr J Oakeshott, Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade, to be Assist Commissioner, 1st grade, but to continue to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Mirzapur.

Mr J W Hose, Assist Magistrate, to be Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.

Messrs E Galbraith, R E Hamblin, J E Gill, A M W Shakespear, E T Lloyd, and F W Brownrigg, offg Depy Commissioners, 3rd grade, to officiate as Depy Commissioners, 2nd grade.

Mr H V Lovett, offg Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Mr H C Ferard, offg Depy Commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate, as Depy Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Mr H G Warburton, offg Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as Depy Commissioner, 3rd grade.

Mr F J Pert, Assist Magistrate, to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.

The services of the Rev K E Barrow, Chaplain of Chakrata, on privilege leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Col A Ollivant, Insp-Gen of Police, N-W Provinces and Oudh, are hereby placed at the disposal of the Government of India Military Department.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 16.)

Six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, is granted to Mr. G. S. Hart, Assist Consr of Forests, Lahore Division.

Mr C A Roe, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for one month.

Mr L W Dane, Settlement Officer, Gurdaspur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr R L Harris, offg Divisional Judge, Mooltan, is transferred in the same capacity to Jhelum, vice Mr. F D'O Bullock proceeding on privilege leave.

Mr H J Maynard, offg Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commissioner of Karnal.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 18.)

Special leave for six months is granted to Col G J van Someren, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Central Provinces.

Mr R H E Thompson, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, is appointed to hold charge temporarily and until further orders of the office of Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, in addition to his own duties.

The services of Mr G H Foster, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nimar, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July 1891, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	80,000	96,000	3,000	1,79,000
Or per mile of Railway	174	208	6	388
For previous 1 week of half-year	49,000	1,20,000	2,000	1,71,000
Total for 2 weeks.	1,29,000	2,16,000	5,000	3,50,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	74,416	75,610	6,922	1,56,948
Per mile of Ry do.	161	164	15	340
Total to corresponding date do.	1,27,570	1,29,618	11,865	2,69,053

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 22,052
Do. to date ..... „ 80,947

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]
Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th July 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,89,000
Or per mile of railway	66	165	2	233
For previous 1 week of half-year	70,000	1,75,000	2,000	2,47,000
Total for 1 week..	1,80,000	4,50,000	6,000	6,36,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	95,847	1,47,166	3,862	2,46,875
Per mile of Ry do.	58	88	2	148
Total to corresponding date do.	1,64,309	2,52,285	6,621	4,23,215

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,42,125.
Do. to date ..... „ 2,12,785.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1890-91 up to 17th July are as follows:—

In the 12 months, April 1890 to March 1891.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	6,50,03,317	15,43,36,544	21,93,44,861
Exports	86,46,600	1,25,85,185	2,12,31,785
Net Imports	5,63,61,717	14,17,51,359	19,81,13,076

(The figures shown here supersede those already communicated, corrections having been rendered necessary owing to alterations intimated by the Bombay Government.)

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

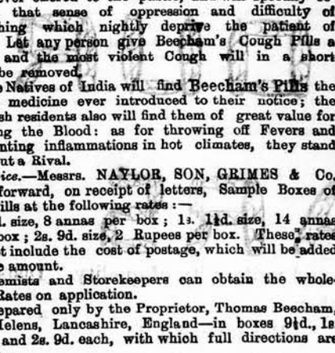
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, [illegible] on any chemist or patent medicine dealer in India.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!



Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious." Prevents and cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

Dr. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that Abbey's Effervescent Potash is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is specially beneficial in cases of Indigestion and Rheumatism."

Dr. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M. D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion, and for purifying the blood in Rheumatism and febrile states of the system."

Testimonials from **CHRISTINE NILSSON ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE** and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Prevents and Cures HEADACHE (*in most cases in a few minutes*). FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, and all SKIN and LIVER AFFECTIONS. It also alleviates SEA SICKNESS.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

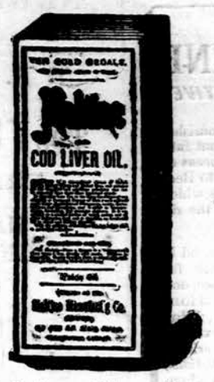
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MADORACO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

MALTINE WITH CO LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

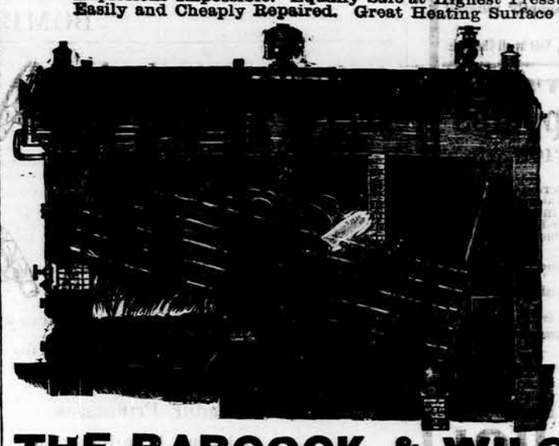


"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



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Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

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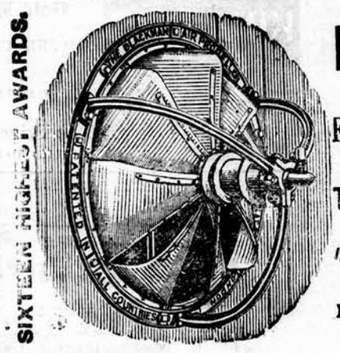

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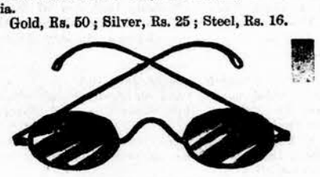

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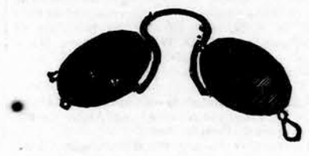

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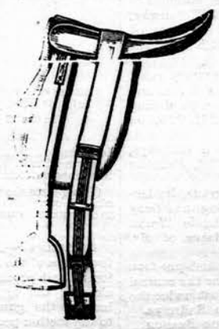

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